B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

B·S·A
PRICES Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMBAY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 281— BOMBAY SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 28. 1925 ONE ANNA

A UNIQUE AND WONDERFUL PICTURE.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA

WILL BE SCREENED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT BOTH THE CINEMAS

WELLINGTON & WEST-END

COMMENCING 12th DECEMBER 1925.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No 987

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AND REDUCED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	1,19,76,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:

4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM MANDVI and POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

ON DAILY BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., PH. D.
Managing Director

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

		Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.....	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	.....	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.....	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore, City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold. the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 DramsRs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.
Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	.....	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	.....	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	London Agents:	
Hafizabad	THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.	

AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ONLY INVESTMENT WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE IS A

Life Assurance Policy

INSURE WITH

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO LTD

Lowest Rates of premium
Prompt Settlement of Claims
Liberal Policy conditions
Guaranteed Surrender Values

Represent the "National" if you desire Competitive rates.

BRANCH OFFICE:

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE

Guaranteed Option Policy

ISSUED BY THE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1897)

IS THE LATEST AND BEST SCHEME FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR ONE'S OLD AGE & FAMILY

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

Head Office: 214, *Hornby Road, Bombay*

Allum, Bharucha & Co., Managers.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to:—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Telephone No. 1220.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1768 OF 1924.

(1.) SIMON SHALOME and (2.) MULKABAI, wife of the said Shalome both of Bombay, Bene Israel inhabitants, now temporarily residing at Ratnagiri. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1.) SARABAI, widow; (2.) ENOCK MENASSEH SAMUEL, (3.) JACOB MENASSEH SAMUEL, (4.) ISSAC MENASSEH SAMUEL, (5.) EZRA MENASSEH SAMUEL; (6.) BENJAMIN MENASSEH SAMUEL, sons of the deceased Menasseh Samuel (7.) GGONIBAI and (8.) BABIBAI, daughters of the said deceased the last named six defendants, minors by their guardian-ad-litem Sarabai Menasseh Pezarkar, all of Bombay, Bene Israel inhabitants, residing at Mazagaon, outside the Fort, (9) PENINNABAI, daughter of the said deceased and wife of Solomon Daniel, residing at Karachi, opposite the Dufferin Hospital, (10) SOPHIBAI, daughter of the said deceased and wife of Moses Issac Kehimkar, residing at New Nagpada, opposite the Police Hospital, the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Menasseh Samuel. ... Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property dated the 3rd day of October, 1925, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Chinch Bunder Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 455, New No. 2394, Old Survey No. 1/6 New Survey No. (Part) 1/3637 and Cadastral Survey No. 2052 of Mandvi Division and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 4258 and Street No. 9 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound wall of the G. I. P. Railway, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that the cattle shed belonging to Shaikh Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Palu Gannji Patel and Laxman Gannji Patel.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 14th of December, 1925, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

C24525

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 886, of 1925.

CHHABILDAS NATHUBHAI, a firm, carrying on business as Yarn Merchants at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) SHAH KALIDAS GOPALJI and (2) SHAH MANILAL HARGOVINDDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Shah Chandulal Goculdas as Merchants at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

SHAH MANILAL HARGOVINDDAS,
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed this suit against you the abovenamed defendant to recover the sum of Rs. 13,249 together with interest thereon at the rate of 10 annas per cent. per mensem from the 16th day of April, 1922, till judgment; costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 15th day of December 1925, for hearing and final disposal of the suit and to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

In Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of April, 1925.

Prothonotary.

Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24522

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS ARE INVITED on behalf of Mr. Sirajudin Ahmedally Vasi, Receiver in Suit No. 4169 of 1923 for the sale of the following properties:—

(1) Property, situate at Delisle Road, Bombay and known as "Shaikh Adam Building."

(2) Property, situate at Nurpura Street, Surat, and known as "Manchhanwalla property."

(3) Property, situate at Nurpura Street, Surat and known as "Haider Motawalla House."

Any person desiring to purchase the said property or any of them is required to sign with his name and address the form of tender attached to the conditions of sale of each of the said properties copy whereof can be obtained from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, to the Receiver at their Office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The offer for each of the said properties must be sent in a sealed envelope accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 for the property at Delisle Road, Bombay, and Rs. 500 each for the other properties (which deposit shall be returned if the offer is not accepted as provided by the conditions of sale) on or before the 21st day of December, 1925, to Mr. C. R. Jussawalla, Solicitor C/o. Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The Receiver does not undertake to accept higher or any offer.

DESCRIPTION OF "SHAIK ADAM BUILDING" AT DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements dwelling houses Godowns, Bungalows and outhouses and other Buildings standing thereon and known as "Shaikh Adam Building," situate at Delisle Road in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Delisle Road on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand three hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732, 740, 83, 662, 660, 676; 731, 679, 687, 718, New No. A/11981, Old Survey No. 414, New Survey No. 1/2394, and Cadastral Survey No. 80, of the Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Ward No. 2348, Street No. 175, Ward No. 2349, Street No. 1, Ward No. 2350, Street No. 2, Ward No. 2351, Street No. 3 and bounded as follows, on the North by the property of Venkoo Baloo, on the South by the Municipal ground, on the East by the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and on the West by the Delisle Road.

DESCRIPTION OF "MACHANWALA" PROPERTY AT SURAT.

All that piece or parcel of land with messuage tenement standing thereon and known as "Machanwalla Property" in the Nurpura Division of the City of Surat, containing by admeasurement about 115 square yards bearing Original C. S. No. H.11,15/57 and shown under No. 3437, on the plan sheet No. 117 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 56 and L. No. 3440 and 3438, on the South by the house of the heirs of Jivakhan Latifji, bearing Survey No. 58 and L. No. 2436, on the East by a Gully and on the West by Public Road called Nurpura.

DESCRIPTION OF "HYDER MOTAWALLA HOUSE" AT SURAT.

All the right, title and interest of the late Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuage or tenements and known as "Haider Mota. property", situate at Nurpura Division of the City of Surat in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-seven square yards, registered Nos. 42-43 in the Map marked sheet N No. XV and bounded as follows:—on the North by the land of Tyebbhai Manager of Maskatevala, on the South by the house of Abdealli Goolam Hoosein, on the East by the Nurpura Street and on the West by the Public Road called "Khadi."

Dated this 21st day of November, 1925.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for
Mr. Sirajudin Ahmedally Vasi,
Receiver in Suit No. 4169 of 1923.

C24497

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th of November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.)

THE STAR OF INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty Lakhs).

Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each the whole amount to be payable with the application.

DIRECTORS

(1) V. P. VAIDYA, Esqr., Bar-at-law, Bombay.

(2) E. B PAREKH. Esqr., Government Contractor, Bombay.

(3) K. R. MISTRY, Esqr., Merchant, Bombay.

(4) KALIANJI VURDHMAN, Esqr., (Ex-Officio) Messrs. Abhechand Kalianji & Co., Bombay.

(5) CANJI VURDHMAN, Esqr., (Ex-Officio) Messrs. Abhechand, Kalianji & Co., Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & Co.,
Military Square Lane, Bombay.

AUDITORS

Messrs. N. SUBBI & Co.,
Public Accountants & Auditors,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. ABHECHAND KALIANJI & Co.,
A. Karim Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE

A. KARIM BUILDING, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

No.....

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

To The Directors of
The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited
Graham Road, A. Karim Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Managing Agents the sum of Rs. being Rs. 10 per share in respect of Shares of the above named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us.

Signature .....

Name (in full) .....

Address .....

.....

Description .....

Date 192

This form must be sent to the Company direct at its Bombay Office or to the Head Office Central Bank New Building.

The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

(Receipt for Application Money.)

No..... Date 19

RECEIVED from .....

the sum of Rs. .....being the full value of Rs. 10 per share upon ..... shares in the abovenamed Company.

Rs. .....

Managing Agents.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for Share Certificates.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

Lot No. III (Parel Tank Road Property) on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government tenanted land or ground with the messuage tenements chawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23890 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 14242, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14302 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadastral Survey No. 426 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173, Ward No. 2479 (1a), Street No. 1173 as Ward No. 2479(2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173. B Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173. C Ward No. 2479(5), Street No. 1173. D Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No. 2481 Street No. 1175 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. on or towards the West partly by Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia on or towards the North by the property of Karsandas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hamman Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C24492

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

A PART-TIME LECTURER in MERCANTILE LAW for the Accountancy Diploma Classes, held in the evening from 6 to 7 p.m. on MONDAYS to FRIDAYS inclusive and from 3 to 4 p.m. on SATURDAYS, at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Pay Rs. 200 p.m. The appointment will be in the first instance for one year, but is renewable every year in case of satisfactory work, and may be terminated at three months' notice by either party. Applications stating age, caste, place of birth, where educated, academical qualifications with classes and years of passing, salary if any drawn at present, together with copies of testimonials as regards character and fitness for the post from heads of all institutions in which the candidate has studied or served during the last three years, should reach the Principal on or before the 5th December 1925.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

C24524

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL, HOSPITAL, PAREL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Ward Sisters for the above Hospital. Candidates must be Registered Nurses, with charge experience, from at least one large Hospital, or Training Institution.

Salary Rs. 150—5—175, Uniform Allowance and free furnished quarters with servants. Provident Fund. Appointment on Probation for one year.

Applications, with not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned on or before the 7th December, 1925.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

C24508

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIME.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the New Cotton Exchange at Mazagaon on 1st December, 1925, at 4.45 p.m. instead of 5 p.m. as previously announced and mentioned in Invitation Cards.

The invitees are therefore requested to kindly take their seats at 4.35 p.m. instead of 4.50 p.m.

C24519

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th November 1925, at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st March, 1925.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his/their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 14th November, 1925.

C24460

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Old and Unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, chunam pans, Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish Tins, G. I. Buckets, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron, Lamps of sorts, Staves of Cask, Trolly Wheels, Leather Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, G. I. Pipes, I. R. Cuttings, and Scraps, Vaccum Pipes, Clocks and Watches, Beaters, Hammers, Augurs, Glass Scrap, Ink Bottles, Tin Lining, Kerosine oil Empty cases, I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files, Aluminium scrap, Empty packing cases, wooden crate, Medical and Surgical Instruments, One Motor Car Daimler, One lot of Galvd. Iron Wire Netting, Zinc Scrap, Iron Spring Cots, Old Vices bench of sorts, Empty Steel Barrels, Manilla ropes, Typewriters, Cash safes, Paint, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of rice, wheat seeds, empty wooden casks, iron packages, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES AFRICAN COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th November, 1925, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Wadia Godown No. 13, Sewree Cotton Depot, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

4 bales African Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS for Johnson's Inks and Mucilage, that challenge competition for quality and prices. For Business terms, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay, No. 2.
A R2215

WANTED.—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24509

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of CASHIERS, CANVASSERS, CLERKS, TYPISTS. Apply to the INDIA PUBLICITY BUREAU, DELHI.
A R2212

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 1099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24508

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A B.E. or L.C.E. for the post of an ENGINEER for the District Local Board, Kolaba, on a salary of Rs. 250 plus permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 75 p.m. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned by the 15th of December, 1925, stating age and previous experience. The appointment will be probationary for a period of six months. Selection will be made after personal interview. (Sd.) S. V. TILAK, President, D. L. B., Kolaba, Alibag, 25-11-25.
A 24526

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS on best Commission, all over India to sell India's Oldest Remedy for Malaria. Apply Post Box 571, Bombay.
A R2203

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — Expert MECHANICS conversant with drilling. Apply personally to Mr. SETNA, c/o Central Bank of India, Ltd.
A R2222

WANTED.—ENERGETIC and INDUSTRIOUS YOUTHS in every town to secure retail orders for Shoes, Manufactured by the largest Factory of Europe. Catalogue, Price List and terms of business on application. Sample collection and travelling case supplied against deposit of Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN of wide experience, two years' resident in England, willing to go abroad, England, America or Japan, as business representative or companion. Please communicate terms, Box No. 1107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2214

ACCOUNTANT having eight years' experience, well versed in Gujarati Bookkeeping and Accounts, open for ENGAGEMENT, excellent references. Please write Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2225

AN UNDERGRADUATE proficient in Sanskrit wants TUITIONS. Write Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2201

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—SHOPS in the Oomakant Mansion, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Anandkanan, Chowpaty Road.
C R2220

TO LET.—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and Office use, in "Abba Building," Carnac Road. Apply to HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackeria Mussjid, Bombay.
C R2218

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOK ON BIRTH CONTROL.—By Marie Stopes, President of the Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress, London, the world-renowned authority on Birth Control. Price Five annas. Post Free. Amount to be sent in advance.—SHENOY BROTHERS, Booksellers, Mangalore, South Kanara.
L R2147

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES.—B M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies Simple and Reliable Ice MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2180

FOR SALE.—very cheap, Looms Drop box 42", Jeckar loom 52", Silk Drop box 32" with Dobby, Plain 36", 24"; Doubling, Winding, Reeling, Washing, Drying, Folding Machines, etc. M. H. DINSHAW AND CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R2157

LARGEST STOCK—SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES upto 250 B.H.P., Electric Lighting Plants, Steam Rollers, Chemical Fire Engines, Ladders, Tram Rails; Locomotives, Tipwagons, Triplex, Flour Mills, hourly output 800 lbs., Fireproof Safes, Calculating Machines, etc., INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Forbes Street, Kirti Buildings, Bombay.
K R2224

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited frem readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Madowa St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ENROLMENTS for LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Examination of May & CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS' Examinations of June, 1926, will cease from 15th September, 1925. Brilliant Results secured every year, including Teachers Diplomas and Distinction certificates. Fees moderate. Prospectus from the PRINCIPAL, ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Bhesania Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

PROF. R. D. KARVE, M.A., Diplome d'Etudes Superieures, (Paris) is willing to coach students or classes in French and Mathematics: Govardhan Mansions, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R2221

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOST effective tricolour printed JUTE CARPETS with beautiful borders, 12 X 8 feet. V. P. Rs. 5/8. Free delivery. GOROWALA SONS, DELHI.
T R2153

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank Keyboard) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock foscap. like new	100
Oliver No 9 Brief slightly used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.
Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED—Write or call for Price List. Oliver No. 5, Rs. 80; 9, Rs. 125. Remingtons 10 and 11, Rs. 110 upwards. Also Corona 3, Latest Improved Model, and Corona 4 (Four Bank Keyboard). American Factory Rebuilt as New Remington Visible Typewriters at Second-hand Prices. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible. Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerit-er Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for DEBILITY of any name and nature. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P R2213

PROF. K. N. BHANU, the renowned PALMIST and ASTROLOGER, Poona City, predicts precisely by RAMAL any five important events in Life for Re. ONE only. Furnish correct Question-Time. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
P R2168

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE

PRESENTS

Chatrapati Sambhaji

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAON.

TIME and PRICES AS USUAL

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI
The
New Elphinstone Theatre
GRANT ROAD.
TO-NIGHT AT 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Wedyacha-Bajar
TO-MORROW AT 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Bhawa-Bandhan.
NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!!
The most pleasureable Treat to all lovers of Shakespearin plays
SATURDAY, 5th Dec. at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
SUNDAY, 6th Dec. at 3 P. M. (S. T.)
CHOVDAVE-RATNA.
(TAMING OF THE SHREW.)
Plan open at the Theatre as usual all day week.
Manager: B. L. PETHE.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
LAXMI PICTURE'S SOCIAL PRODUCTION
"VIMLA"
"VIMLA"
A heart-tearing Indian subject featuring
Mr. Raja Sandow & Miss Putli
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Saturday, Sunday Amas and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
FINAL WEEK: Eps. 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15.
13 KEYS! 13 ADVENTURES!
That's what RUTH ROLAND offers in her dramatic Serial of Romantic Adventure
'ADVENTURES of RUTH'
DON'T MISS THIS LAST WEEK.
USUAL TIMES! POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

JOHNNY HINES IN The EARLY BIRD

SEVEN REELS OF LAUGHTER.
Come and Get the Laugh of your Life
A Picture Filled with Smiles and Roars.
PATHE GAZETTE, TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
DON'T BE LATE! COME EARLY.
IN ADDITION TO JOHNNY HINES PICTURE
By special request on
SUNDAY, AT 6 P. M. & DAILY AT 10 P. M.
HARRIS & LAWIE AND MISS DIAMOND
WILL GIVE A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA
"SIEGE"
7 parts—featuring the popular stars
VIRGINIA VALLI
EUGENE O'BRIEN
MARY ALDEN
Mind you—it is NOT a War Picture—Oh, no! It is a Splendid High Class Society Drama of the battle of wits between the old-fashioned mother-in-law and her modern flapper daughter-in-law.
The characterization of the old maid by Mary Alden is a distinct achievement of the Screen Act.
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-20; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
SPLENDID SELZNICK DRAMA.
"EVIDENCE"
5 Parts—featuring the emotional Star.
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
in one of her superb roles.
It is an absolutely enthralling story with quite an original theme. It deals with stage life, and then takes the leading actress into the home of an aristocratic family, who resent an "actress" being foisted upon them as a relative.
The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy
EXIT QUIETLY
To-Night: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

TO DAY

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THE SPLENDID PICTURE.

TO-DAY

VIKRAMA CHARITHRA

OR

"VIKRAMA OUTWITTED"

Produced by SARASWATI FILM CO.

WILL BE SCREENED AT

DUBASH THEATRE

KRISHNA CINEMA,

New Charney Road.

USUAL TIME AND MODERATE RATES.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

To-morrow SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jannati Terrace, Wodehouse Road, near Colaba Station, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture made from the best seasonwood, mahoganised dining table, dining chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, high class platedware, specially made to order Morocco leather lined Chesterfield suites, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets and silver show cases, table ornaments, roll top office writing table, revolving chairs, best seasonwood almyrahs, dressing chests, dressing tables, seasonwood bedroom furniture, brass and iron beds, bedroom chests, English dinner set, rich crockery and glassware, English ice box, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding Home.

Furniture is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS AND CAPITALISTS TO BUY A STYLISH BUNGALOW AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "NEPEAN GRANGE" AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Bai Shirinbai Pestonji Edulji Aspar and Pestonji Edulji Aspar, and on account and at the risk of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of June, 1921, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow known as "Nepean Grange" standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,854 6/9th square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1328, New No. 16355 and New Survey No. 7198 and Cadastral No. 233, Malabar and Cumballa Hill division, and bounded on the East by the property of Darasha Dubash, on the West by Nepean Sea Road, on the North by the property of J. E. Modi, and on the South by the property of Darasha Dubash and the bungalow whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3283 and Street Nos. 9-11, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application be made to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Dawood Nensey Building, at 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS AND PRINCES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHANDANHAR (NECKLACE) AND DIAMOND STAR

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 30th November 1925, at 3 P. M. (S. T.)) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort Bombay by order of Messrs. Kepurchand Bhagwanji & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Maharana Sri Ranjitsinhji Bahadur of Barwani State and his Agents, Messrs. Prabhulal, Motilal Parekh & Co., the Mortgagor:—

1 Chandanhar, (Necklace) set with Diamonds.

1 Diamond Star.

The Above articles will be on view two days before the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Mortgagees Mr. Ratilal Manchubhai and Bai Parvatibai, widow of Harivallabhdas Balgowandas and on account and at the risk of John Feliciano Misquita and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of September, 1922, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property in one lot.

All that piece or parcel of land or Oart of the Pension and Tax tenure being part of portion of the Oart situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay and called "Pilaquera Cheer" registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 538, New No. 4406, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 8/149 but now 2/147 and Cadastral Nos. 596 and 749 which said piece or parcel of land admeasures (1,985) square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of W. Vaz on or towards the West by the Lady Jamshedji Road on or towards the North partly by the public lane and partly by the property of Sconder Balaji and on or towards the South by the property of Moncel Francis Misquita and bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 5664, 5666, 5667(1) and Street Nos. 140, 142 and 143.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Furdunji P. Pavri, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at his office, Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & O., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 3.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 "Argyle" large 5 seater touring car, "Bart" single sleeve valve engine 15-30 H.P. electric lighting 4 wheel brakes in working order.

1 "Oldsmobile" motor car 8 cylinder, 7 seater roomy and accommodious recently overhauled and painted, in perfect running order.

BENNETT & CO.,

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28 Nov.	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marsellies £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA ..	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

4th Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan.
10th Dec.	LAHORE ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE ..	China, Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd April	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

27th Nov.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
2nd Dec.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.	
9th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
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"INCORRECT STATEMENTS."

MILL-OWNERS' "REAL FACTS."

The attention of the Bombay Millowners' Association has been drawn to an appeal recently issued by the Secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, to affiliated Trade Unions on behalf of the Mill operatives of Bombay. Similar allegations to those contained in this appeal, with regard to the wages and conditions of living of the Indian Textile Workers have at various times been made in and outside Parliament and in the Press, and the Bombay Millowners' Association take this opportunity of refuting these totally incorrect statements which can only have been made through ignorance or wilful perversion of facts.

The allegation which is made by the International Federation of Trade Unions and which the Association wish specifically to contradict is that the workmen in the Indian Textile Industry receive "Starvation Wages" and that their conditions of living are so bad that "it wou'd have been no wonder if the half-starved wretches had not been able to summon the enough energy to defend themselves."

"REAL FACTS."

The real facts are as follows:—

Wages:—(1) Wages are 93 per cent. higher than in 1914, Vide the 1923 Census of Wages taken by the Government of Bombay. Hours of work were voluntarily reduced from 12 to 10 by the Bombay Millowners' Association three years before the Government of India ratified the Washington Hours of Labour Convention without any reduction being effected in the pay of workers, which means that rates of wages have been increased by more than 130 per cent. between 1914 and 1923. Over and above this increase during five years of prosperity, each year, bonuses amounting to one month's wages were given to the operatives.

Housing:—(2) During the last few years many mills have put up substantial buildings at considerable expense for housing their operatives. The rents charged for these dwellings have been greatly below the economic rent, and bring a merely nominal return on the capital expended.

In addition to this, the Bombay Mill Industry makes an annual contribution of 10 to 12 lakhs (nearly £90,000) to the Bombay Government housing schemes for industrial workmen in the City of Bombay.

(3) Facilities are given to the operatives for the purchase of food stuffs and cloth at rates below the market rates.

(4) Free medicine and free medical attention are given to operatives in the Dispensaries attached to every Mill.

(5) In addition many mills have established welfare organisations with a view to improving the lot and the social status of the workers.

In regard to the general conditions of work obtaining in the Textile Industry of Bombay the Association need only quote the following extract from the Bombay Labour Gazette which is the official publication of the Bombay Government on Labour matters:—

"As to the conditions under which they work, this country possesses an efficient and active body of Factory Inspectors and the conditions in Mills are supervised closely under a detailed Factories Act, which has been in existence for many years and kept up-to-date by amendments and rules. In considering the conditions under which Indian workmen live, it is not legitimate to compare them with the conditions under which English workmen or English middle class families live in England. They can only be compared with (i) the conditions of living in the village homes from which the workmen or their ancestors came, or (ii) the conditions of living of Indian middle classes in Bombay. The homes both of Indian villagers and Middle Class families in Bombay are small in floor space and bare of furniture. It is hoped that the Labour Office may some day be able to present accurate satistics of these phenomena. In the meanwhile it is only necessary to emphasise that the improvement of Indian working class conditins, for which all the better employers as well as Government and various charitable organisations, are continually striving depends partly on creating first a desire for that improvement."

The facts which have been enumerated in the preceding paragraphs speak for themselves. The best commentary that can be made with reference to the accusation of "Starvation Wages" being paid in the Bombay Textile Mills is that there is a very considerable amount of absenteeism in the mills which has been officially estimated in a special Government Enquiry at more than 11 per cent., and much of this absenteeism has been admitted on all hands as voluntary. There is not the slightest doubt that if he were so inclined, the Bombay Textile operative could earn a substantially higher wage than he does at present by greater regularity in attendance. One of the effects of this absenteeism is that the efficiency of Indian labour, poor as it is, is further lowered both as regards quality and output. As a matter of fact, Indian labour, taking into consideration the number of hands which have to be employed, and the quality of the output is relatively extremely expensive.

WAGES HIGHER THAN THOSE IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA."

The wages paid in the Bombay Mill Industry are higher than those obtaining in other parts of India and in other Indian industries, and it may be stated that the Mill Industry of Bombay is the best paid Industry in India.

In conclusion, the Bombay Millowners' Association feel that they cannot do better than quote from the statement issued by the Director of Labour with the Government of Bombay in the official Labour Gazette for September 1924, when, in answer to certain statements made to the meeting of the British Trade Union Congress in London, after giving figures showing wages of mill workers and clerks in the three chief industrial centres of the Bombay Presidency the Director concludes:—"These figures show that the Millhands are able to command wages which compare very favourably with the wages of clerks. And the clerical classes in India are of the same type from which emanate lawyers and Members of the Legislative Councils. When the wages of the least skilled class of mill hands vary from a little over half to nearly the same as those of the clerical class it cannot be said that the millhands are at all down trodden."

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Bihar and Orissa week ending 23rd November 1925. There was practically no rain in the province during the week under report. Harvesting of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Condition of standing crops is reported to be fair to good except in flooded areas of Balasore. Price of common rice has risen in three districts, fallen in five and remained stationery in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at head-quarters excluding Angul is 7.05 seers per rupee against 6.93 seers last week, and that of maize, 11.94 seers against 12.32 seers last week. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. 706 persons received gratitude relief in Puri. The condition of standing crops in feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.—A. P.

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BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling, but later the prices improved on Commission Houses and trade buying and short covering. At the close the market was steady.

The feature of the week was the further instalment of the Government Report which gave an indicated crop of 15,298,000 bales and ginnings at 12,250,000 bales upto the middle of this month. The report published was somewhat of a bullish nature and with the exception of creating a certain amount of buying power the document had no material effect on the markets, as for the greater part of the week we witnessed a succession of minor fluctuations with little change in prices.

It seems doubtful whether the present recovery will last for any length of time and until a further portion of the crop finds a definite and permanent home we do not feel inclined to embark on a "bullish" campaign. Another factor is that the South, having experienced how quickly values recede, will be anxious to take advantage of any further improvement that may develop, and will freely offer cotton. Besides, there is not sufficient outside interest to absorb contracts brought about by the necessary hedging. Utterly nearer positions continue to display strength owing to shortage of contracts whereas the distant positions maintain an easier feeling. As regards consumption, the weekly figures indicate that spinners are taking fairly freely, the forwardings are considerable and the world's requirements are certainly expanding. Both America and the Continent are grinding up on a large scale, and given reasonable prices throughout the season a substantial consumption is forecasted.

Trade reports from Manchester read better and a large business is believed to be still under the surface as soon as stability in the raw material is established and confidence in prices is restored. There has been an improved demand from Spinners for American spot cotton and a good business resulted during the week.

Summing up the situation, whilst we consider the present level of prices reasonable we are not yet inclined to enter the "Bull" side as the action of the South is likely to produce a further fall at any moment. We do not think there is any hurry to buy cotton, but as explained above when a larger proportion of the crop has actually found a home we would suggest buying then, even though prices at that time be round existing levels. For the present should there ch any further recovery in prices we would rather sell for modest profits.

As regards the condition of the local market, sentiment here is now greatly bearish and with arrivals up-country increasing the disparity existing between our prices and Americans is slowly disappearing. Moreover, Japanese support has been greatly reduced and this has also shaken the confidence of the market. We look for still easier prices and prefer sales on any temporary upward movement.

As regards ready cotton there has been a good demand for new crops, whilst old crop cotton stands neglected.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York January	19.73	20.27+54
New York March	19.84	20.16+32
New York May	19.50	19.71+21
New York July	19.16	19.27+12
New York October	18.65	18.60—5
Liverpool January	10.38	10.48+10
Liverpool March	10.42	10.49+7
Liverpool May	10.43	10.44+1
Liverpool July	10.35	10.36+1

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 20th inst. at Rs. 389½ and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 384 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. From this level the prices advanced to Rs. 391 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying on reports of higher advices received here on the 23rd inst. from Home. But the market again declined to Rs. 382½ on Japanes Houses and Shroffselling. Going up to Rs. 385 1/2 on the 25th inst the market furher eased to Rs. 380 on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses and Shroffs and closed on the 26th instant at Rs. 381 1/4.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 371 on the 20th Inst. and gradually gave way to Rs. 365 on Exporters and Shroffs selling. From this level the prices improved to Rs. 371 1/2 on general buying, but again declined to Rs. 358 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses, brokers and Shroffs, and the market closed on the 26th inst. at Rs. 3584. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 369 on the 20th inst. and eased to Rs. 362 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling; but again improved to Rs. 368 1/2 on Commission Houses buying. From this level the market further declined to Rs. 359 1/2 on Commission Houses and general selling and closed at Rs. 359 1/2 on the 26th inst. Fine Bengal January opened at Rs. 320 and closed at Rs. 311 the highest being 320 1/2 and the lowest Rs. 310 1/2. While March opened at Rs. 322 and closed at Rs. 313 1/2 the highest being Rs. 322 1/2 and the lowest Rs. 312 1/2.

PIECE-GOODS

There has been no activity in the cloth market during the past week. The wholesale demand has been absent and the small retail inquiries have not he'ped to maintain the level of values ruling here. Rupee rates of most of the standard cloths have receded. The absence of demand has been attributed to various causes, the chief of them being, (1) the financial stringency, (2) the reduction of the purchasing power of consumers, (3) the goods purchased recently not having been consumed in the upcountry markets. (4) the fear that prices will decline further and (5) the uncertainty regarding the future outlook. All this has taken the life out of the market. The goods that are now arriving are invoiced at higher rates, which will mean losses to dealers.

Grey shirtings of Manchester make have been dull and drooping, specially the 39 and 45 inches Red End styles. Grey Jaconets have declined further. White shirtings have been neglected. White mulls have been easier all round. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End White mulls have dropped down in value by further four annas per piece. 50 inches by 20 yards Red End White mulls, which were quoted three months back at Rs. 10-4-0 per piece, can be had now at Rs. 8-8-0, which shows a big decline, owing to stocks being heavy. On the other hand there is a scarcity of 4b inches by 20 yards White mulls of the value of Rs. 7-4-0, for which there is good demand. Ranges of 27 inches by 18 yards nainsooks of the value of about Rs. 3 have been easier by further two annas per piece. The season for the purchase of White goods will commence from the middle of December and will last for two months, and it is left to be seen whether the demand asserts itself during this period.

The Manchester market has been easier Several offers of small lots have been accepted at prices much below the quotations. Manufacturers are doing their best to keep up to time with deliveries, lest the contracts may be cancelled for late delivery by the dealers. A shortage has been felt of the higher grades of American cotton, raising the "points on" for good qualities that are desired.

Local mill cloths have hardly shown any change. No sales made by the mills have been reported and prices have remained steady. There is lack of business, owing to the goods that are required being out of stock. Odd lines have been neglected, and buyers are turning their attention to Japanese and Manchester Grey goods. The result of the Conference between the Representatives of the millowners and of the operatives will be awaited with interest, and it is hoped that an amicable settlement of the strike will be effected.

The quotations for the leading shops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Red No. 200039	3	1/38	11	0	0
„ 100,000	45 ×	„	13	0	0
„ No. 99,000	45 ×	„	10	8	0
„ No. 9900	37 ×	„	9	0	0
„ No. 4545	38 ×	36	11	0	0
„ No. 15000	44 ×	38	11	0	0
„ No. 16000	..	„	11	8	0
„ No. 17000	..	„	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„	11	0	0
„ No. 2750	45	„	13	0	0
Dewhurste BBB	38 × 38	1-2	18	0	0
„ BB	38 × 38	1-2	16	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1-2	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37	1/2/38	11	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39 ×	„	11	0	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51 ×	38	17	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29 × 40	Net	19	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40				

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22	..	6	10	0
„ No. 18	40 × 22	..	6	0	0
„ No. 158	40 × 22	..	5	7	0
„ No. 636	44 × 22	..	5	14	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1560	32 × 42	..	22	10	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36 × 40	..	27	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33 × 40	..	17	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41 × 19	..	7	10	0
„ No. 60	46 × 19	..	8	6	0
„ No. 600	51 × 19	..	9	2	0
„ No. 6000	56 × 19	..	10	10	0
„ No. 88	58 × 20	..	7	0	0
„ No. 1270	27 × 18	..	3	4	0
„ No. 166	39 × 20	..	7	12	0
„ No. 818	39 × 20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 1440	36 × 20	..	4	14	0
„ No. 1703	52 × 20	Net	15	0	0
„ No. 224	44 × 20	..	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	4	0
„ No. 119	37 × 18	..	4	0	0
„ No. 229	42 × 18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 339	47 × 18	..	5	0	0
„ IK-4K38",43"48"53 × 18	Avg.				
„ No. 95	58 × 20	..	6	12	0
„ No. 66999	40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	45 × 18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	50 × 18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	50 × 18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	58 × 20	..	6	12	0
Flemings No. 8080	26 × 18	..	3	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27 × 18	..	4	0	0
„ No. 61-81	—	..	3	14	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	2	14	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	0	0
„ No. 2000	.. „	..	3	2	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	3	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	5	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28 × 18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970					
Saraswati	38 × 18	..	8	4	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	4	14	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	5	6	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			5	14	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656					
6767	26 × 18	..	3	14	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22				
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510					
5520	26 × 18	..	3	14	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-					
5820 "Motor Car"	.. ..		3	14	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	38 × 38	..	Net	10	5	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36 × 40	..	„	17	0	0
„ 5151 „	44 × 38	..	„	12	12	0
„ 414 „	44 × 38	..	„	10	12	0
„ 5544 „	44 × 38	..	„	14	12	0
„ 3800 „	44 × 38	..	„	16	8	0
"C" Sheetings	30 × 36	Ex. Bond		9	14	0
"9" Dragon	30 × 36	Ex. Bond		10	2	0
"Elephant" Drills	24 × 40	..	„	16	9	0
"Duck" Drills	26 × 40	..	„	14	14	0

YARN MARKET.

Nov. 27.

We have to report a slightly better feeling in the yarn market during the whole week and prices have advanced by 1/4 of an anna per lb. especially in Japanese and Indian yarns. Demand from consuming centres is not still found satisfactory but there are hopes that if the mills will not reopen very shortly, there will be a shortage in most of the counts and the market will slowly and steadily go up. The publication of the Bullish Bureau report has resulted rather weakness in the cotton market and although prices were steady in the beginning of the week but declined in the later and in the result dealers were found not eager to go in for big lots. There are hopes that cotton will remain steady round about this rate and if it is so, the yarn market will have some improvement. Everybody thinks that as soon as the mills reopen, prices in yarns will decline by half an anna per lb.

English Yarns:—There was some chance of business being done in counts from 40s. to 60s. but business has not actually resulted although some offers are sent and received were in evidence.

Japanese yarns:—As usual they are selling at the market rate and some 1,500 packages have been sold during the week under review. This week we have to report of business having done in 20s, 32s, 40s, 2/42s, and Mercerised 2/64s, and 2/84s, at moderate rates and Japanese Houses are still sellers at the same rates, they have done business in this week. Good inquiry was received from Calcutta in the early part of the week and in result prices in ready 40s, improved by 1/4 of an anna but in the latter part the same disappeared and prices were steady without any further improvement. Sampin was steadily going down by 1/4 an Yen or 1 Yen daily and exchange remained very steady at 116½ the London/Japan cross rates having improved till 1/9 5/32. Offtake has been better but it seems prices now will be steady round about these rates and if the rates go up, there are chances of demand being decreased.

Indian Yarns:—As the Mills are closed there is nothing special to report as there was no business of importance done during the whole wek. There was demand only in coarse counts such as 2s, 3s, 6s, 2/6s, and 2/10s, but as there are no stocks at all in the mills prices have improved by ¼ of an anna per lb. in these counts in the Bazar for a few bales that were moving here and there among the merchants. In case of finer counts demand is still slack and dealers have not been able to be free from them although they wish to sell even at cut rates. The only thing to be reported during the whole week was improvement in Ahmedabad mill yarns which have gone up to the extent of 4 annas per bundle.

The market during the week under review remained rather steady with a better feeling and if cotton continues to rule steady and if the mills do not reopen, there are hopes of the rates being improved.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 27.

The market opened at last prices. In the middle of the day market advanced owing to bear covering. There was not much doing.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs	Divid.	Last Quotation Rs	a.
Bank of India	50	3	68	12
Baroda	50	4	75	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Centr l	25	1½	22	
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1452	8
Imperial Contributory	⅛125	10	370	
Union	75	..	2	14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi.	10	..	8	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	25	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	26	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	97	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	51	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	139	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83	8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	77	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78	
Larkana	100	6 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69	8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86	8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	622	8
U per Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	105	10
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205	
Scindia Steam	30	—	7	8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		477	8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	..	746	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	58	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	846	4
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	880	
Karachi Electricity	100	0	74	
Surat Electricity	100	..	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	302	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	480	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	500	..	475	
Fort	475	..	390	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	210	+1
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P.	100	40	610	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630	+4

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	100	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	1	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	392	8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	100	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	100		5	7
	Sh. 8			
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		175	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+1
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	42	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	80	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	21	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	36	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	10	4
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	19	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15	..	4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810	
Vulcan	10	—	2	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	362—	8
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	0	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	718	12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	335	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20	
Century	100	20	373	12
Central India O.	100	16	432	8
Centrl India P.	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	97	8
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	186	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	565	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0—13—	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	230	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	112	8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21	
Emperor Edward	500	..	275	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	807	8
Finlay	100	20	128	12
Framjee Petit	1000	..	500	
Globe	100	..	42	8
Gokak	100	7	105	
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1060	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	371	4
Indian Woollen	50	—	2	
Jamshed O.	250	—	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	70	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	78	2
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4625	+D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	94	
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100	
Mathradas	100	..	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2000	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	215	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	252	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	416	4
Phoenix	100	15	410	
Planet	100	—	10	
Premier	100	—	42	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	1200	7900	
Simplex	250	..	113	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	49	8
Standard	500	100	1750	
Swadeshi	100	18	420	
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	60	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1690	
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	363-12	
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	315	
Bombay Dyeing	792-8	792-12	786-4	788-12		
Century	..	380	380	373-12	373-12	
Central India	433-12	433-12	431-12	433-12		
Colaba Land					97-8	
Crescent	..	..	..	..	186-4	
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	112-8	
Fazulbhoy	..	812-8	813-12	805	807-8	
Finlay	..	..	..	..	127-8	
Globe	..	..	..	..	42-8	
Gokak	..	..	..	..	105	
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	187-8	
Indore Malwa	..				371-4	
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	875	
Madhowjee	..	—	—	—	928	
Mathuradas	..	—	—	..	90	
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	95	
Mysore	..	..	..	..	110	
New Great	..	253-12	251	252-8	252-8	
Pabaney	..	..	..	..	230	
Pearl	..	418-12	418-12	416-4	416-4	
Phoenix	..	—			410	
Simplex	..	..			113-12	
Swadeshi	..	..			417-8	
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	160	
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	60	

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	—	100
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord	..	..	..	..	..	110
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	..	93-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	..	..	8-4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	..	26-4
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	..	32
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	..	..	27-8
Tata Hydro	..	84-4	82-8	84-4	84-8	51-8
Tata Iron & Steel. Ord.	..	..	..	—	—	10-0
Tata Iron & Steel. Def.						36 14

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Nov. 26.

Market was very quiet and featureless. America sold on most days and such buying orders as came in the market were easily filled. Neither India nor China has shown much activity and chief business has been the carrying forward of previous transactions by bulls and bears. Premium for spot has been 1/8th to 3/16th throughout the week, but stocks in London were slightly larger than lately. While the market remains so quiet there is naturally rather uncertain tendency. Messrs. Mocatta do not look for important change in prices for the present.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—

November	10.49+.01
December	10.51+.02
January	10.50+.02
March	10.50+.01
May	10.45+.01
July	10.36 unchanged.

EGYPTIANS.

January	18.10—.10
March	17.90—.08

London, Nov. 26.

Exchange Belgium 107.00.
Exchange Athens 362.00.
Cuban Sugar 11 7/8 Nov.-Dec. sellers.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the week were 32 3/16d and 32d for ready and 32d and 31-13/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72-7 and Rs. 72-2 for ready, Rs. 72-5 and Rs. 72-2 for 5th December settlement and Rs. 71-14 and Rs. 71-10 for 4th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £45,000 silver. Including these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £207,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 577 bars and Rs. 214,967 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week under report. Cotton mill shares presented a steadier tone with an increased amount of business passing in view of the expected settlement of the mill strike. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 796/4—787/8—793/12, Century Rs. 381/4—374—380, Central India Rs. 437/8—430—433/12, Crescent Rs. 187/8—186/4—188/12; New Great Rs. 256/4—251/4—256/4—255; Pearls Rs. 421/4—416/4—420/4—418/12; Simplex Rs. 118/12—112/8—117/8—116/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 426/4—418/12—422/8—420.

In the miscellaneous section rates eased somewhat. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 100, Bombay Trams Rs. 92/8 and Tata Iron ordy and defds at Rs. 10/4 and Rs. 36/14. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 8/4, Central India Mining Rs. 32, Shivrajpurs Rs. 51/8 and Katni ordy and defds Rs. 26/14 and Rs. 90. Railway shares are steady, Ahmedabad Prantij are quoted at Rs. 815, Central Provinces Rs. 108 and Tapti Valley Rs. 625.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks have improved to Rs. 1452/8 and the Contributories to Rs. 370. Bank of India shares have advanced to Rs. 68/8 and those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 22.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, Nov. 27.

MONEY.

Money market conditions have hardened considerably during the week under review and the rate for call money improved from 1½ per cent. to 3 per cent. The quotation for fixed deposit for two to three months is about 4 per cent. and six and twelve months 5 per cent. The official Bank rate continues at 5 per cent., but in view of the stringency in the market, a rise in the rate to 6 per cent. in near future would not be surprising.

In sympathy with the steadiness in money rates, the gilt-edged market has eased and rates show a decline of about ½ per cent., 5½ per cent. Paper is quoted at Rs. 68/13 and 5 per cent. Loans, 1933, 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 99/14 and 1935 at Rs. 95/14. ½ per cent. Bonds 1928 changed hands at Rs. 105/9, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 and 1930 were placed at Rs. 101/8 and Rs. 103/13, while 1932 were dealt in at Rs. 105/3. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has displayed a firmer tone this week although rates have been almost unchanged. A fair amount of bills were placed both here and in Calcutta, and Rangoon reports export bills showing. The enquiry for bullion T. T. has been on a limited scale in view of the present small demand for gold. The Banks' selling rate for November-December is Is. 6-5/32d., January Is. 6-3/16d., February Is. 6-5/32d., March Is. 6-1/8d., April-May Is. 6-3/32d., and June-July Is. 6-1/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation has been fairly steady about the level of dollars 4.84½. French francs have collapsed, the rate declining to 129.25, but close at 126.75. Belgian francs are quoted at 107 and the Italian lira at 120.

Replying to the questions in the House of Commons with regard to exchange policy, the Under-Secretary of State for India replied that Government of India's remittances from India in the current financial year amounted to about £26,500,000, out of which £3 million had been credited to the Paper Currency reserve against the issue of notes in India and the balance remained for account of the Home Treasury for meeting the estimated remittance requirements of the year. The utilisation of drawings from India depended on their amount, money market conditions in India and other factors which it was impossible to predict. Government's permanent policy with regard to the rupee exchange could not be determined pending the report of the recently appointed Currency Commission. He denied the view that the Government of India was trying to peg the rupee at 1s. 6.3/16d.

The questionnaire of the Currency Commission has been officially published and it is to be sincerely hoped that all public bodies and business-men will co-operate in every way to assist the Commission which begins taking evidence in Bombay about 7th December.

GOLD.

With a daily average off-take of some 20,000 tolas and estimated stocks of about 12 lakhs tolas, this market has shown an easier tendency and only a small volume of business passed. Both the official and the market price in London were 84-11½d. The price of sovereigns is unchanged at Rs. 15-4-6 for ready and Rs. 13-4-9 for 27th December delivery. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-2-9 and Rs. 21-2-6 for ready and 1st December settlement and Rs. 21-3-3 and Rs. 21-3 for 31st December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £90,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £218,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to 9,939,545 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be 407,000 from London and £420,000 including £40,000 sovereigns from Durban.

SILVER.

Although moving within narrow limits the silver market has recently been very steady in sympathy with favourable advices from Shanghai, where the rate for T. T. on London improved from 3s 1½d to 3s 1-5/8d but closes at 3s 1-9/16d. It is estimated that the present stocks are about 1,700 bars, while the absorption has declined to some 140 bars. A fair amount of silver is expected to arrive from New York in time for the December settlement by the s.s. "City of Benares" and "Nile", but it is generally believed that that in spite of these arrivals there will be a shortage at the next settlement. The highest and lowest rates in London during

(Continued in Column 5.)

INFLUENZA
Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

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REDUCES FEVER

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SOLE AGENTS:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 27.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 3 points higher.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning almost unchanged at Rs. 381½ for F. G. Broach April-May, and eased to Rs. 381/- on moderate selling by Commission Houses. On Bazar Operators and Shroffs buying the market improved to Rs. 382½ and closed at the same rate at 2 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 383½ and going upto Rs. 385/- on Jobbers buying closed at Rs. 384½. Commission Houses were sellers for Broach and Oomra.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 359/- and declined to Rs. 357/- on selling by a Japanese firm, Shroffs and Commission Houses. Around this level Bazar operators bought lifting the values to Rs. 359½ at which rate the market closed at 2 p.m. whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 360/- and gave way to Rs. 358/- on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. On buying by a well-known Japanese firm the market recovered to Rs. 360/- and closed at the same rate at 2 p.m. F. G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 311/- and Rs. 314/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets will remain entirely closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of her late Majesty Queen Alexandra. We will not issue our report to-morrow.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Fully Good Broach April-May	324
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	313
Fully Good Bengal March	316½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	362
Fine Oomra March	362½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Description.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	335	320	310
M. G. Khandesh	370	360	350
M. G. Mathia	350	338	328

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Fully Good Broach April-May	382
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	312
Fully Good Bengal March	315
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	359
Fine Oomra March	360

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Ready New.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	340	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	330	325
Bengal F.G.M.G.	320	315
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325/30	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	420
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	405	395
Nagpur Fine M.G.	405	395
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	395	385
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	395	383
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	390	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390	373
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	385/90	373
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	370	363
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	405
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	360
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	350
Dharwar S.G.	380/90	.....
Coompta M.G.	375/9/	.....
Westerns M.G.	350	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/30	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th November, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	4,948
	Cwts.
Wheat	67,983
Linseed	1,545
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	4,393
Poppyseed	217
Groundnuts	6,018
Castorseed	786
Rice	3,843
Myrabollams	914
Cottonseed	9,228
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2,105
Juwar	3,782
Masur	Nil.
Barley	388
Bajri	5,141
	Tons.
Coal	490

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	54	426 1	8,719
Central India	1059	24 644	1,194
Barsi and Nagar	..	9,954	5,748
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	1,596	516
Berar	1591	21,108	23,596
Central Provinces	100	4,9 2	8,107
Total Oomras	3,244	1,04,9 5	47,324
Dholera	1,506	26,024	2 69
N.W. Provinces	174	59 799	25,986
Rajputana	705	9 4c2	1,636
Sind-Punjab	651	20,332	19 309
Broach	..	1	992
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,497	6 656
Westerns-Northerns	8	5,966	5,236
Ceconada	..	1,4c0	801
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	6,341	3,743
Persian	81	1,3 3	620
American	..	135	1,512
Egyptian and African	25	13,685	17,313
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	112	3,288
Total	7,948	277,75	1,50,431

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	1st Sept. to 14th Nov		
	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1485	79,768	34 020
Japan & China	6,151	75,407	1,50,150
Coast Ports	..	4,0:6	5,304
Up-country by Rail	..	2,661	3,881
afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	21,671	11,663
Total	7,636	1,83,383	1,84,797

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 12,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 10.79 good demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 19.85.
New York 11 a.m. was closed.
New York Noon Call was closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m. was closed.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

November	10.48+.05
December	10.49+.05
January	10.48+.05
February	10.45+.05
March	10.49+.05
April	10.44+.03
May	10.44+.03
June	10.39+.03
July	10.36+.03
August	10.26+.03
September	10.19+.02
October	10.11+.02
November	10.06+.03

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

November	18.85—.20
December	18.50—.05
January	18.20—.05
February	18.05—.05
March	17.98—.02
April	17.95 unchgd
May	17.93+.03
June	17.93+.03
July	17.93+.03
August	17.93+.03
September	17.93+.03
October	17.95 unchgd
November	18.00+.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Scinde Good	7.95
Scinde Fully Good	8.35
Scinde Fine	8.75
Bengal Good	8.05
Bengal Fully Good	8.45
Bengal Fine	8.85
Oomra Good	8.65
Oomra Fully Good	9.05
Oomra Fine	9.45
Broach Good	9.15
Broach Fully Good	9.55
Broach Fine	9.95

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New, York, Nov. 26.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—
Market was closed.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

January	10.48+.05
March	10.49+.05
May	10.44+.03
July	10.36+.03

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 26.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 57/9.
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 61/6.
Tone:—Firm, few offers.
Australian Dec/Jan buyers 60/—firmer, quiet.
Choice White Karachi Oct/Nov. nominal 53/.
Tone:—Firm, few offers.
Cargoes December paid 59/6 to 59/9.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
Nov/Dec sellers £18 1/8.
£17 1/2 paid sellers 17/12 buyers.
Tone:—Poor demand values generally rather lower on easier Argentine.
Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £7 3/4—steadier but quiet.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £18 1/8—quiet.
Held rather higher but inactive.
Linseed Bombay Nov/Dec nominal £21 1/8
Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 1/2 Nov/Dec quoted.
Rapeseed, Toria per ton £21 Nov/Dec. sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton £20-3/8 Nov/Dec unquoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £20 Nov/Dec. nominal.
Yellow Cawnpore Nov/Dev £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Nov/Dec sellers £20 3/8.
April/May sellers £19 3/8.
Tone:—Sales closed at rather easier prices.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Dec buyers 35/.
Jan/April buyers 35/.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec/Jan. nominal value 49/½.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. buyers 53/.
Tone:—Opened very quiet. Closing firmer on some covering and reserve sellers only, moderate business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Dec paid buyers 53/.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

During the week under review there has been a good improvement all round in Ready and Forward prices with a steadier tendency throughout the week. Ready prices have accordingly seen a rise of about a Rupee and a half in the Last week-end price-levels. Forward prices have also evidenced a rise of a Shilling and more in sympathy with steadier advices from Foreign markets. The latter half of the week has seen a rapid rise with prospects of further improvement. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 15 for Java Ready Sugar Sh 15/10 and Sh 14/8 for Nov/Dec and Sh 15/8 and Sh 14/7 for Jan/March Shipment for Java Sugar and Sh 15 and Sh 14/6 for July/Sept Shipment for New Crop Java Sugar and Sh 15/6 and Sh 14/9 for Nov/Dec and Sh 15/5 and Sh 14/7 for Jan/Feb/March Shipment for B R B Crystal Sugar.

Total stocks are estimated at 30,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present.

Fine White Java Sugar—
Ready Rs. 16/7 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 15/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/March Sh 15/8 per cwt. F B H.
New Crop Java Sugar—
Shipment July/Sept Sh. 15 per cwt. F B H.
B R B Crystals Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 15/7 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F B H.

We have to report a very firm and excited market during the week with stronger advices from all quarters and with the reports that the coming crops both Cuban and European are going to be nearly 500,000 tons short prices both in Java and London have gone up over one shilling and a good business has been done for India. Fair business has been done in our markets in White Javas T M O November/December at 14s 8d to 15s 9d and January/March at 14s 6d to 15s 5d F B H. A fair quantity of B R B has been sold for December/January shipment at 14s 9d to 15s 5d F B Harbour. New crop Javas are quite neglected and no business has been done. Karachi and Calcutta markets have also advanced considerably with good business doing at present levels. Java reported a stronger market with good demand for old crop sugars while Trust have sold New Crop Sugars at 150 gilders. London and America reported continual advancing market but present prices are considered as top booking the larger crops.

The following are the bazar rates and tacks:—
T M O Rs. 16-2-0 eq. 16s 2d F B Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.
T M O Nov/Dec eq 15s 9d F B Harbour
T M O Jan/March eq 15s 5d F B Harbour.
T M O July/Sept eq 15s F B Harbour.
B R B Dec/Jan eq 15s 5d F B Harbour.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Exchange Market is closed to-day.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 113.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 126.75.

London, Nov. 26.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4.4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 quiet.

London, Nov. 26.

Prague 16350.
Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business small market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st Oct. 1925.
Bar Sold £96,000.
Sovereigns for export to Argentine £10,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	945
American Dollars	273½
Hongkong Dollars	159½
Shanghai	209
Japan	.....
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 26.

Stockholm	18.11
Christiana	21.80
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.15

London, Nov. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 127.20
Exchange on London in Germany 20.34½.
Exchange on London in Italy 119.82

New, York, Nov. 26.

Demand Bills closed.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 13 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 15/4/3.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/4/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/12.

London, Nov. 26.

Bar gold ready, s. 84/11½.
Silver ready, d. 32/2.
Silver forward, d. 32/0.
Tone of Silver:—
Very quiet. Nothing doing.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 26.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47 £100 3/8 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 5/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 5/8 plus 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8 plus 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 3/8 unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Ready:—21/2/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/2/6. At 6 p.m. 21/2/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/3/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/0/3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/1/3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Ready:—72/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 72/2/0. At 6 p.m. 72/2/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/12/0. At 6 p.m. 71/12/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/3/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/13/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ½ to 2		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	½	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 "
Roger Brass, Metal ½ to 1		56 0 0
" " 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ & 2		62 8 0
French Copper ½ to 2		62 6 0
American Copper ½ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ½ to 2		62 8 0

METAL REPORT.

London, Nov. 26.

Tin Block £286.

London, Nov. 26.

English best Selected Copper £64 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/2.
Copper Braziers £77 3/4.
Yellow Metal 70 1/4.
Hard Spelter 33 3/8
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6	
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 3	
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9	
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6	
David	No. 10½	0 11 0	
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9	
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 0	
Sattara	No. 12½	0 11 3	
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 6	
Light-House	No. 6½	0 10 3	
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 6	
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 9	
Do.	No. [illegible]	0 15 0	
Do.	No. 32	1 1 9	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/11.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

London, Nov. 26.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following result:—

Total Bullion £146,700,000 dec. 1,000,000.
Public Deposits £14,300,000 dec. 800,000.
Other Deposits £111,400,000 inc. 4,800,000
Govt. Securities £41,600,000 inc. 1,400,000
Other Securities £77,300,000 inc. 4,200,00
Notes & Gold £24,500,000 dec. 1,700,000.

The Bank Reserve is 19.5 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARES.

London, Nov. 26.

Hongkong Bank	£129 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 20
National Bank	£ 40 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 26.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nav. nominal 36/.

SHOES

WANTED.—SOLE DEALERS in all towns (excepting Bombay) for the sale of Shoes manufactured by T. & A. Bata of Czecho-Slovakia (the largest shoe makers in Europe. Production 48,000 pairs per day). Apply for terms and conditions to the Sole Agents:—

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.,
45, Esplanade, Post Box 106.
BOMBAY.

SAFES

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF IRON SAFE and DOCUMENT CABINETS. Brass Fitting. Excellent values. For Catalogue apply to Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

C. MAYAPAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Jute:—Albion 500; Alliance 550; Anglo-India 402/8; Auckland 248/8; Barnagore 168; Bally 185; Birla 8/4; Belvedere 470; Budge-Budge 440; Caledonian 547; Chapdani 178; Clive 35/12; Craig 5/4; Cheviot 280; Dalhousie 375; Delta 485; Empire 50/8; Fort Gloster 830; Fort William 335; Gondalpara 855; Gourepore 725; Hukumchand 10/12; Hooghly 71; Howrah 36/10; Inda 210; Kamarhatty 583; Kankanarrah 480; Kelvin 780; Kinnison 970; Lansdowne 270; Lawrence 608; Lothian 360; Naihati 155; National 29/4; New Central 550; Northbrok 52; Nuddea 50/4; Orient 197/8; Presidency 7/4; Reliance 63/10; Standard 410; Union 570; Waverly 7/4; Hessian 20/8; Jute 132.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/8.

Remarks:—Market steady. Closed to-day, re-opens Monday.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 14/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 14/11½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15 1/4.
Tone:—Firm fair demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 26.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/-.

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 0 0
Elphinstone	"	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	"	0 14 6
Jamshed	"	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	"	1 3 6
Hindustan	"	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal-	"	1 4 9
Phoenix	"	1 3 9
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	"	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	"	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	"	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5903		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	"	1 4 0
David Mill	"	1 3 9
Apollo	"	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 2 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	"	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	"	1 3 6
Gold Mohur	"	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	"	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1 2 6
Sakuntala	"	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	"	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	"	1 3 0
Century	"	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 5 0
Century	"	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	"	1 2 0
1886 Tata	"	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill x lb 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	"	5 8 0
Century	"	5 10 0
Pearl Pahaney £5	"	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	5 12 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	"	6 10 0
Bombay United	"	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5-06 Sholapur	"	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	"	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	"	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	"	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	3 0 0
777 Crescent	"	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	"	1 6 0
Phoenix	"	1 6 0
Kohinoor	"	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	"	1 3 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition (Rangoli Demonstrations), University Hall, South Wing, 4 and 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 1.

The opening ceremony of New Cotton Exchange, at Sewri, 4.45 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Nov 28 (Sat)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 29 (Sun)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 30 (Mon)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 1 (Tue.)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 2 (Wed.)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 3 (Thu.)	6h. 56m.	6h. 0m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 29th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" arrived London on Thursday, the 26th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Toyooka Maru" (Japan bound) arrived at Kobe on the 22nd instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO CONCERT

A Concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music arranged by Mr. T. Campbell Rogers will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday), at 9.30 p.m., Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ

On the auspicious day of Shri Datta Jayanti a Religious Discourse will be delivered by Nyayashatri Bhawani Shankar Sukhttankar in the S. B. Samaj Hall, tomorrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when all members with their friends are cordially invited.

PROF. FOUCHER'S ADDRESS

Prof. Alfred Foucher, the well-known French Archaeologist, will give an address before the members of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Y. M. C. A.

There will be the usual Saturday Popular Evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9.15 p.m. to-night.

Y. M. C. A. BYCULLA BRANCH

Under the auspices of the above Branch a public debate on capital punishment will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6.15 p.m. Mr. D. B. Binning, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

KONKAN MUSLIM CONFERENCE

The First Konkan Muslim Educational Conference will be held at the Theatre Ratnagiri, to-morrow (Sunday) from 2 p.m. and on Monday (the 30th instant) from 2 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlvi, Minister of Excise and Forests, will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Literary Society of Y. M. M. A. an Urdu Mushaira (Poetic Competition) will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Association, 6 Clare Road (near Parsi Statue). The interested public are cordially invited to attend it.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvanandaji of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "Jnana Yoga in the Gita" at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. The Swami will give a public discourse in English on the Teachings of Sri Ramakrishna at the newly opened Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Khar, at 9 a.m. on Sunday next.

BALWANT SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.

The Company will stage to-day "Fools' Paradise" written by late Mr. Gadkari and on Sunday "Bhav Bandhan."

VICEROY TO VISIT JAMSHEDPUR

The "Hindustan Times" Jamshedpur correspondent writes:—

It is strongly rumoured that His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Jamshedpur on December 17. The visit, it is understood, will be a private one mainly with the object of seeing the Works. It is further understood that every endeavour will be made to give His Excellency a fitting reception.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE.

If you want to feel good to-night see "The Early Bird." Here is a picture that we can recommend as a tonic to weary minds and low spirits. "The Early Bird", with Johnny Hines, in the star role is a most invigorating picture. Johnny Hines is a tonic—so much so, that he will clear the air about us, and clear our minds of all the weary, drowsy round of thoughts that may have been obsessing us in the past few weeks.

The story itself is particularly adaptable to the star's dynamic personality. It is full of racy, breath-taking action from the moment the first foot is unreeled to the final fade-out. There is never a lagging moment, nor is humour neglected. Laugh and make everybody else laugh seems to be this comedian's motto, and how well he succeeds in his attempt, will be proved by his audience to-night. "The Early Bird" is our prescription for the blues. Aside from its highly humourous moments, this production has many moments of thrills and drama.

The exhibition dancing by Harris and Lawie will by special request continued at the Royal Opera House for another week commencing to-night at 10 p.m. show only and on Sunday 6 p.m.

The dancing is really a most delightfully ingenuous business, each step is skillfully and artistically executed and has valuable eupeptic effects. It is recommended to those who like the latest in ball room dancing and clearly shows these latest dances in which the dancing couple must be compatible.

EMPIRE.

Those who saw Wallace Beery, the well-known film star in "Robin Hood" with Douglas Fairbanks, will need no urging to visit the Empire Theatre this week when "Richard the Lion Hearted" is being featured with Wallace Beery as the King. Beery's personality is exactly adapted to a presentation of the bluff, brave and big hearted King who led the Crusade to the Holy Land in the heroic days of old. When the producers of "Robin Hood" found what a brilliant success he had made of the role, they created another production in which he was given a further opportunity of exploiting a part for which he was so admirably adapted. It is one of the finest historical productions that have been seen of recent years and is, of course, primarily a triumph for Wallace Beery.

EXCELSIOR.

Mabel Normand who is featured in "The Extra Girl" at the Excelsior Theatre will be found as fascinating and attractive as ever. There is a powerful love interest in this vivid little story. A boy and girl love one another but there is parental opposition. But the plotting of crooks and the obstinacy of an angry father cannot keep them apart. In the course of the film there are plenty of exciting incidents. On one occasion there is a lion roaming loose. But eventually things end as they should, the crooks are confounded and wedding bells peal.

EMPRESS.

Hard riding Tom Mix, beloved of cinema goers, is the star in a rousing story enacted in the Blue Grass country of America which is being shown at the Empress Cinema this week. In the bad old days when crinolines were worn and fingers were light on the trigger and when blood feuds were a common-place, two members of rival families loved one another. But there were impassable barriers of hate between them and the realisation of their heart's desire.

WELLINGTON.

Devotees of the screen who fancy a good story, well acted and equipped with a "surprise finish" to baffle their ideas of how everything is going to turn out will revel in "Evidence," the new Elaine Hammerstein picture that opens a seven days engagement at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night with Niles Welch again the star's leading support. "Evidence" tells a story of stage and society; shows the shallowness of the aristocracy, and proves that a girl of spirit and inventiveness can overcome opposition and knavery that seems almost insurmountable.

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

Messrs. Benson and Ross are to be congratulated for giving the Theatre-going public what they have been clamouring for—Revival of Musical Comedy. Miss Madeline Rossiter as an artiste is wonderful, as a Producer she is certainly brilliant. In reviving Musical Comedy she has performed her task well, and has found the public only too pleased to enthusiastically applaud a class of entertainment that appeals Calcutta Press. The company consist of 30 star artistes who have been specially engaged by Miss Madeline Rossiter in Australia. The repertoire is an extensive one, consists of the most successful and popular Musical Comedies and Revues. The seasons opens to-night.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT BYCULLA.

ENGINE DRIVER CRUSSED TO DEATH.

A tragic accident occurred on Thursday morning to a European engine driver Mr. Joseph Neild which unfortunately proved fetal. It appeared Mr. Neild was standing at the Byculla shed of G. I. P. Railway between two engines when by the apparent negligence of the shed mucadum who moved an engine which dashed into another engine in front of Mr. Neild, he was crushed between the two engines. The injured man was removed to the G. I P Railway infirmary where it was ascertained that he had sustained injury to the ribs, chest and lungs. He died subsequently.

At the innquest held by the Coroner, the shed shunter Nusserali Hussein was present.

Mr. St. John, pleader, appeared on behalf of the children of the deceased.

Francis Xavier DeSouza, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway engine shed at Byculla said on Thursday at about 11 A. M. he was on engine No. 916 which was standing in the engine shed. The deceased who was the driver of that engine came up and asked witness if he had attended to the repairs which the engine needed. Witness told him that he had not been able to plug the sand hole in the water cock stail. The deceased who was on the right of the engine was going to the left by crossing the front of the engine. In the meantime another engine which was about ten feet in front of the witness's engine rolled towards his engine and the deceased was crushed between two engines and his engine was pushed back. On witnesses engine was a warning board indicating that the engine was not to be moved. The engine which dashed into witness's engine was a warning board in- no one on it. There were some men near it and they were cleaning the side. Engine No. 403 was shunted back by engine No. 655. The driver of No. 655 could see witness' engine and the warning board. Witness had put up the warning board at 9 A. M. when he began work and removed it after the deceased was crushed. Between the spot on which witness' engine was standing and engine No. 403 there was a footway which is constantly used by the work people. The shed mucadum looked after the shunting and driving.

Kashinath Krishnaji, a fitter in the Byculla shed, said he told the mucadum to take engine No. 655 in the shed. The mucadum blew the whistle and put engine No. 655 in motion. It shunted engine No. 403 and his engine dashed into engine No. 916. A cry was raised when engine No. 403 dashed into engine No. 916 and the deceased was picked up. He had been crushed and was dying.

To. Mr. St. John:—It is the duty of the mucadum to see if there were any people working on the engine in the shed.

Mr Lawrence John Flefing, Loco foreman said the shed shunter who was known as the mucadum was solely responsible for the shunting operations. From the position in which engine Nos. 605, 403 and 916 were, he could say it was the duty of the shed shunter to see that no one was near engine No. 916 which was in the shed.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by shock following the crushing of the chest and injury to the ribs due to engine No. 403 having dashed into engine No. 916. The shed shunter Nasserali Hussein who was on engine No. 403 having driven it in a rash and negligent manner.

KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

On Thursday at about 9 a.m. a serious accident occurred to a Hindu boy named Narayan Sadashiv Joshi (16) at Lamington Road as a result of which he was removed to J. J. Hospital.

It appeared the boy was trying to cross Lamington Road when he was knocked down by a motor car No. Bom. Z. 8672. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the leg.

SERIOUS TRAM ACCIDENT

A serious accident occurred to a Mahomedan on Friday at about 11 a.m. at Bellasis Road in consequence of which he was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. It appeared that a double-deck tram car No. 6 was going from Foras Road towards the Parsi Statue. While taking a turn near the Alexandra Cinema an unknown Mahomedan dashed into the car while crossing the road. He sustained serious injuries and was removed to the hospital.

MORE SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Subsequent to the arrest of eight men who were found loitering in Phalton Road Police Station last week and from whom some typewriters and other accessories were found, the Bombay City Police have arrested on Wednesday one more suspect named Hasan Aga Billi. In all 15 typewriters valued at Rs. 5,000 have been recovered.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNEY.

AN INTRIGUING LVENT.

The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament promises to be an intriguing event this year as speculations about it are numerous and varied. To begin with the pitch will be in excellent condition and big scores will not be at all surprising when one considers that so many of the first class matches in Bombay this season have resulted in draws. Generally speaking the two sides who have especially added to this opinion are the Hindus and the Parsees. The Bombay Gymkhana have been very disappointing in their batting displays but as their team will consist mostly of players from outside Bombay it is hard to make any definite remarks.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

The Mahomedans although not very successful in running up high totals have a happy knack of winning by that little which counts, while their bowlers rank among the top-class in India. Botawalla will make his appearance again and the hopes of his side rest largely upon him. A bowler of bewildering success he has shown his opponents that he can withstand their attack with grim determination. It is players of this all-round ability who form the deciding factor in many hard-fought games. Abdus Salaam, the lengthy bowler, will of course, be missed but in that particular department his side has not much to grumble at. Wazir Ahmed is a worthy man to open the attack while S. G. Rasool and Gulam Mahomed have both done well this season. Besides this Nazir Ali and Hasan Shah can play their part when called upon. The batting does not show much promise as uncertainty seems to pervade the form of most of the players. If Nazir Ali can run up 198 a few more times their will not be much need of anxiety. But a pluckier side it is hard to find and let matters progress as they will, it is certain that this team will make a game fight for it.

THE HINDUS.

The Hindus have the pick of the batsmen as the majority of the team can without difficulty run up a half century. It is hardly necessary to discuss the certainties as those can easily be decided on. Hansraj undoubtedly deserves a place as he can maintain a good length for a long period. His arm action moreover is free and attractive and forms a strong contrast to S. M. Joshi's somewhat jerky style. M. Chandarana also deserves consideration as he has the experience of years and has bowled steadily during the season. There is likely to be very keen competition between K. G. Pardeshi and V. S. Dongre as both are reliable bats and can force the pace.

THE PARSEES.

No difficulty will be experienced by the Parsees in selecting a team as their local men are good enough for any combination in India. The only fly in the ointment appears to be a lack of all-rounders as almost all their men are specialists, and though this fact may be all very well under usual circumstances, it is recognized that all-rounders are a distinct asset to a team. There is no lack of batsmen however and the chief difficulty of the selection committee will be in deciding who will be left out.

EUROPEANS

As for the Europeans, much must be left to conjecture. Hosie and Travers are the only two who have shown themselves to be reliable. There are other men who will undoubtedly come here with a reputation gained on foreign fields, but that is as far as one can go. A somewhat glaring deficiency appears to be in the matter of bowlers and it is here that the strain will be felt most. A side may be capable of putting up a big score but this will not be of any effect if they allow their opponents to compile larger ones. Taking all these facts into consideration it does seem a dangerous lottery to make hazards as to the probable winners.

MANCHESTER NOVR. HANDICAP.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The following is the latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap:—7/1 against Duvet, 15/2 against Naldera, 10/1 against Cloud Bank, 100/9 against Wandering Monk and Confirmation, 100/8 against Ormuzd and Tournesol, 100/7 against Beech Hill and Wykeham, 100/6 against Conquistador, 20/1 against Themoy (taken and offered), 25/1 against Mintdor and Voltoi, 33/1 against Vaudricourt and Actius. (All offered), 50/1 against Tonton and Hidennis (taken and offered).

ALTERATIONS.

The following are latest alterations in the Manchester November Handicap probables: Confirmation (McLachlan), Tournesol (Lane), Ormuzd (G Richards) Themoy (Alford), Wandering Monk (A. Burns), Naldera (F. Fox-), Actius (P. Donoghue).

Add: Mintdor and Berry.

Omit: St. Donagh, Blanc Mange and Blanche Fleur second.—Reuter's Special.

LATER.

9/1 against Confirmation, 100/8 against Wandering Monk, 100/7 against Tournesol and Conquistador, 100/6 against The- ...ory, 40/1 against Hidennis. (All taken and offered). 66/1 against Tonsol (Offered); Others are unchanged.—Reuter's Special.

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

There is now an interesting and highly interesting struggle for the leading places. Mandlik lost to Cunha and to Lhasse and thus lost his leading position. Cunha who has won all games except one which was drawn with H. D. Haji is now leading. Closely followed by Billimoria, Lhasse, though he started badly has rapidly, recovered his position and is likely to improve in the near future. Patel and Shende have also five scores to their credit, and as the tournament nears its end greater and greater excitement is likely to prevail.

Cunha beat Mandlik by beautiful end game play by forcing a pawn to queen. Katrak lost against M. D. Haji. The game between Lhasse and Mandlik was even for a long time, but later Lhasse developed a winning pawn position which gave him the game.

The latest score is:—Shende 4. M. D. Haji 4; Patankar 2; Mandlik 5; Patel 7 (nine games); Katrak 3½; Mistri 1; Lhasse 3; Kamal Pasha 1; H. D. Haji 3; Johur 3½, Ismailkhan 1½, Cunha 7 1/2 (8 games); Dr. Haji 2; Billimoria 6 (7 games.)

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee sends the following message to the Press:—

"Maulana Shaukat Ali wires: 'I visited Cawnpore to-day and consulted friends. Syed Zakir Ali with staff and enthusiastic local workers making arrangements for Khilafat Conference. Guests and Khilafat Delegates will be accommodated in tents. Mr. Ryazulhasan, proprietor, Civil Military Hotel, will provide for guests four meals daily at Rs. 2 per day, very clean and good food guaranteed. All districts in United Provinces Oudh will join the Reception Committee, fee Rs. 5 and visitor's ticket Rs. 3. One delegate's fee is Rs. 2. Living accommodation for the whole week Rs. 4 per head I appeal to every lover of Khilafat and Islam in the whole of the U. P. and Oudh to attend this year's Conference, which will discuss vital affairs and guide Muslim opinion, both in India and outside. Bulletins will be issued as work progress. Bijnor District is already roused into action. I hope U. P. and Oudh workers will tour round the Province. I am going to Behar where Moulvi Shafi Daoodi and Behar band of enthusiastic workers have arranged our tour.'"

NON-BRAHMIN PROTEST.

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

To protest against the Kalapathi incident a public meeting of the non-Brahmins of Madras was held last evening under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and the following resolution was passed:—This meeting of the non-Brahmins of Madras emphatically protests against the order passed by the Governor-in-Council prohibiting the entry into the Kalapathi streets of Depressed Classes and converts from such classes into the Arya Samaj and views with indignation and alarm the extremely hostile attitude shown by the inhagitants of Kalapathi to their fellow citizens.

Swami Shraddhanand was present at the meeting.—A. P.

MUSLIM PROTEST AT SYRIAN CARNAGE.

LOCAL, Nov. 26.

The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League has passed the following resolution:—

The Bombay Presidency Muslim League condemns the monstrous atrocities perpetrated by the French upon the residents of Damascus and Hama and requests the League of Nations not to overlook this flagrant violation of the rules of international law. It urges upon the League to withdraw from France the mandate in Syria as France has proved herself to be totally unworthy of it.—A. P.

TEXTILE DEADLOCK.

TO-DAY'S MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE.

WILL IT LEAD TO SETTLEMENT?

Friday was an uneventful day in the mill area as the attention of the mill operatives is now rivetted to the Conference of the mill-owners and the labour leaders which is to take place this afternoon, in the office of the Millowners' Association. The operatives are very hopeful that this time at least the confabulation between Capital and Labour would yield good results. On the one hand, they are as firm as ever in their demand while on the other they do still think that the millowners would reconsider their judgment in the light of the experience of the last two months and the fluctuations of the cotton market and see their way to reinstate their old wages. The millowners also feel the reasonableness of the operatives' demand, but plead their helplessness in view of the attitude adopted by the Government of India in not suspending the Excise Duty even for the remaining period of the official year. During the nine weeks of the strike period the Government of India were also equally a loser along with the mill-owners and the operatives, and they would continue to lose until some satisfactory settlement is arrived at. If they had given effect to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly in suspending the Excise Duty for only a few months of the official year the strike would have ended ere long. This indifference on the part of the Government of India has served as an eye-opener to many who hanker after "Co-operation" and "responsive co-operation" as it was apparently like flouting the considered opinion of the legislature. However, to-day, is the momentous day for Labour and Capital, and it is hoped the joint labour of the Conference would yield the desire results.

On Friday, about 6,000 men went to work as before in about 70 mills and the labour leaders distributed relief to about 3,000 men in the industrial area.

THE REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation has informed the representatives of the workmen that the Mill-owners' Association is agreeable to the proposal of the Committee to meet the representatives of the workers.

The conference between the workers and the mill-owners will take place in the hall of the Mill-owners' Association to-day (Saturday) at 12-30 p.m. and will not be open to the Press.

The following gentlemen will represent the Mill-owners' Association:—

Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. H. F. Commissariat, H. P. Mody, C. N. Wadia, F. Stones, H. H. Sawyer, S. D. Saklatwalla, N. B. Saklatwalla, F. F. Stileman, A. Giddis, Manmohandas Ramji, Madhavji D. Thackersey, Lalji Naranji, F. Watts and J. B. Petit.

The following gentlemen will represent the workmen:—

Mr. N. M. Joshi (chairman), Messrs. R. S. Asawle, R. A. Gole, Kanji Dwarkadas, F. J. Ginwalla, S. H. Jhabwalla, A. A. Alwe, D. R. Mayekar, D. A. Bhatwadekar, Rajab, L. N. Chawwan, Mahomed Yusuf Fensi, K. G. Jabre, and R. R. Bakhale as secretary.

RELIEF FROM RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL.

Mr. N. M. Joshi writes:—

"Since weeks are 150,000 textile workers in Bombay involved in a grave and embittered struggle. The strike-administration addressed to the Red Trade-Union International and the Workers' International Relief with the motion, to render assistance. Both organisations have accepted the motion and already Saturday 5,000 dollars have been transmitted to the strike-administration. If the strike will continue, the two organisations intend the organization of a great relief action."

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

January. 27th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.26	20.26 +.00	Not received.	
LIVERPOOL	10.48	10.50 +.02	10.46	—02

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To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1925.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE.

To-day there is going to be a momentous conference between the millowners who have for more than two months been in a state of deadlock over the wage-standard of the workers. In the conference there is no prospect of numerical advantage getting the better of the case for reduction. At Palgarh another important conference will meet to-day. In Bombay the passion for a new party has dominated all politicians who have failed to follow a common programme. The meeting on Wednesday was designed to bring all parties together and proclaim the assertion of unity; but unity without a definitive purpose is useless. Those who strive for unity, at all costs, minimise the essential differences between the Swarajists and the Loyalists, however much they may differ in the calculation of suffrage and expect attachment to a stern policy favourable to the spirit of the original policy of defiance. The victory of Nationalism is not going to be attained by gentlemen of birth and pretensions; for, we have to reckon with a democracy of talent, of culture and of aspiration.

The differences of opinion have been magnified by personal pique and that is why we entertain hopes of reconciling Mr. Jayakar and Pandit Motilal Nehru. But, it is possible that there is a radical conflict of opinion between Pandit Motilal regarding the pretence of co-operation as useless and Mr. Jayakar's hope that diarchy is a profitable experiment. To-day at Palgarh there will be an attempt to assert public opinion regarding this controversial matter. If the evangel of co-operation prevails, we shall have a radical advantage for those who regard the Swarajists' programme as worth trying inspite of the appearances of failure; but for the present the most urgent concern of Bombay is that politicians should hold their collision in abeyance and give due prominence to the effort of labourers to be reconciled to the millowners. The allusion may look artificial and distant, but it is quite as important, as the complications of political parties. The conference will hardly be useful if the millowners use it as an opportunity for the erudite display of statistics and percentages. These aspects have been discussed to the point of tatters and the claim of the millowners that the operatives are the best paid in India does not give any comfort to men who are asked to sustain their family life on the beggarly pittance of thirty rupees per month. The workers have suffered terribly in this strike, while the millowners are concerned with the reduction of stocks. From the report of financial papers and the evidence of market-opinion we infer that stocks are being cleared. The right solution of glutted stocks is the reduction of production or curtailment of working hours. But, employers have dismissed it as a monstrous absurdity, although the workers are prepared to endure the higher loss and emulate the spirit of Lancashire operatives.

We hope in to-day's conference the formidable array of nineteen capitalists will not blind them to the case for consideration and compassion for the suffering workers. In their slyness the Government have kept themselves out of the wage dispute; indeed, they have managed to isolate the question of the Excise Duty from the present struggle. The Government are clearly hostile to the safety and progress of our indigenous industry in a time of distress. There is no sign of protection from the Government. When all is said and done the fraction of the labour bill is but one-sixth of the cost of production. To try and obtain a ten per cent. advantage at the expense of Labour is hardly the method for the stimulation of competition. While the pay of the manual workers is reduced there is, we understand, no great curtailment in the salary of the big bosses. A representative of an aggrandising firm tells us that while there is no reduction in the pay of the bigger men there is an attempt to make three men perform the task of four. If we take the element of work as the unit, it means an effort at short-time without any deterioration in substantive awards. The workers have been tactically imprudent in flourishing their willingness to work short-time before exhausting a fight on the austere reduction of wages. To-day they have to consult the terms of peace, not the terms of dictation. Both sides ought to investigate a policy of 'give and take.' The millowners, however, seem to think that they have to make no compromise whatever, all their office being to reiterate their profession of absolutism in the industry. Should they imagine any half-way concession as useless, they had better not submit to the demand for peace. If they are wise they would entertain counter-proposals and consider how much they ought to give way in return for their reluctance to observe the universal principle of short-time. The learned representatives of the millowners must not attempt to browbeat the labour representatives and thereby give their foreign competitors an advantage beyond retrieval. Orders that should come to Bombay are already being diverted abroad. While the millowners are battling with workers for a beggarly percentage, the centre of gravity of the textile business is being shifted to foreign countries. If the millowners do not propose to meet the workers half-way, the nineteen stalwarts had better refuse the ordeal of an encounter with the less casuistic interpreters of labour claims. Peace lies in the hands of the millowners.

THE TILAK STATUE.

The petition of the Tilak Memorial Committee addressed to the Government may be taken as indicative of its praiseworthy zeal. The Committee has rightly begun with the petition. Lokmanya Tilak's statue on the cremation spot at Chowpatti ought soon to be a fact. But the Committee should select the statue, not accept it. It will be no tribute to the great leader if, as we have already said on a previous occasion, we find ourselves reconciled to any nondescript mass of dead material in marble or bronze, which we may fondly hope to regard as an honour to his memory. The Committee observes that "already an eminent sculptor has volunteered his services to prepare the statue gratis." The idea of a statue to be obtained gratis is doubtless attractive. But the fact that the artist is giving something gratis should not, and cannot, in itself be regarded as sufficient justification for the acceptance of the offer. Those who respect the memory of the Lokmanya, those who respect art and believe that his memory ought to demand the best that we can secure in living artistic forms, ought to insist on other qualities than the enthusiasm of the sculptor, however eminent he may be, who is prepared to offer the statue gratis. For, the sculptors are, as Antony would have said, all honourable and eminent men. And, if the Committee were to act on the principle of getting something for nothing, who knows there will be more than one "eminent" sculptor willing to volunteer their services gratis? If that happens, there will be very little for the Committee to do and very little that will be an inspiration to generations yet unborn. But the Committee should not and cannot act on the principle. It must select the best in sculpture that Bombay can provide as a fitting tribute to the memory of the Lokmanya. The only method for securing the best work is the one we have repeatedly suggested. The work must be selected by open competition by all sculptors. That will be the only method by which they can, moreover, save the sculptors from practices that have contributed to deterioration in their art. There are those on the Committee who can be moved by considerations other than those offered by bazar advertisements and bargaining. If they want to invite art to honour the memory of national heroes, they must see that they accept methods that will ensure, for the purpose, the emergence of the best achievements in national art.

Notes of the Day.

The Socialists' Refusal.

While the chaos in the French political situation continues, the franc is steadily falling. It will continue to fall so long as a sound alternative to inflation is not found. M. Caillaux came to office as the financial expert who was reputed to have a plan the adoption of which would stop inflation. All that he could do merely resulted in the piling up of the debts and the stiffening up of the taxes, while the franc continued to fall. With the fall of the franc also fell M. Caillaux. The main reason why he fell was that he was strongly opposed to capital levy and that this opposition made an alliance between the Radicals and the Socialists impossible. But his disappearance does not seem to have hastened an agreement on finance which dominates the political situation. For, the Socialist Party, which holds the key to the situation and without whose vote no Government can last, has just passed a resolution saying that it is impossible to reach an agreement on the financial situation among all the parliamentary representatives of the Left, especially with regard to the question of inflation. M. Herriot sought to bring a combination of the Radicals and Socialists but as the latter could not form a majority of his Cabinet and thus carry into effect their "bold and decisive" plan of a capital levy they have refused his offer. The refusal has enabled the Socialists to maintain their rallying cry, though they know that even if they had a majority in the Cabinet, capital levy would not have been accepted by the Senate which possesses real financial powers. While they have remained firm on the question of capital levy, it remains to be seen if they will oppose the financial proposals which M. Briand's Cabinet will place before the Chamber and if they will assert their independence and vindicate the principles which they professed so far as to refuse credits for the war to reconquer Syria.

British Labour and Bombay Strike

The "New Leader" writes:—

"For six weeks the Bombay textile workers, half-starved at the best of times, barracked rather than housed, and helpless in the grip of the money-lender, have held out against the mill-owners' attempt to cut their wages by 11½ per cent. The strike is now in its seventh week, and the International Federation of Trades Unions has asked each national centre to collect funds for the support of the strikers. Our own General Council promptly sent £250, and asks for further donations from individuals and Unions (contributions to 32, Eccleston Square, S.W.1). On us rests a special responsibility, for it is under British rule that the miseries of the industrial revolution are being repeated and multiplied in India.

The mill-owners have the usual excuse—trade depression. When the operatives offered to work short time, the owners only piled on them demands—short time, plus wage cut, plus the closing of mills and wholesale dismissals. The operatives now call for a public inquiry into the efficiency of the management. This the owners refuse, and the Government declares itself powerless to force an inquiry. The All-India Federation of Trade Unions gives figures, showing that fabulous profits were made between 1916 and 1921. Yet no proper provision was made for the inevitable slump. In some mills machinery has not been renewed during the seventy years of their existence. Why were not the profits of the boom used for that purpose? Moreover, the notorious agency system enables the agents or middlemen to fleece the industry at every turn—in the purchase of machinery and raw material, in insurance, in finance. An industry which pleads poverty as an excuse for starving its workers, yet refuses to put its house in order, deserves short shrift."

The "New Leader" is the organ of the Independent Labour Party which is the brain of the British Labour movement and its comments on the strike are, therefore, of great interest.

America and the League.

Will America join the League of Nations? The American Press has welcomed the Locarno Pact, but there is no enthusiasm for the belief that war is at an end because the great Powers have agreed to submit to arbitration possible differences of opinion which may lead to armed conflict. American opinion, however, generously admits that the risks of war, after the passing of the Security Treaties at Locarno, have enormously lessened. The "New York Herald and Tribune," for instance, says that "British statesmen have laid the foundation for a new European structure, using the material of the past and adding to it the binding cement of mutual confidence." The paper proceeds to remark that "the fact that America had no part in the settlement serves only to increase the heartiness of our congratulations." The reports of American correspondents at Locarno emphasize the point that the Locarno agreement will serve to unite all Europe in its dealings with America. The debt settlements have given in their opinion "to hundreds of millions of people a common bond of interest against America for sixty-two years and this must have a political effect." This apprehension is mirrored in the remarks of the "New York Times" when it says that "the United States to-day is confronted by the astonishing fact that it might have been a member from the start and member without reservation, and yet suffer none of the dreaded entanglements promised." There is a large body of educated opinion in America now which wants that country to come into the League even at the risk of suffering from the entanglements. The big creditor wants to hear at close quarters what the little debtors have to say.

Courteous Futilities

There were not many present at the last general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society who realised the tragic significance of the courteous futilities which characterised the conduct of the business before the meeting. Their light-hearted inclinations revealed the atmosphere congenial to dormant and uninformed intellect. One could scarcely believe that those who just a few moments before had listened with due reverence to the glowing tributes to the scholarship of the late Dr. Bhandarkar were the same persons whose gay irresponsibility pretended to be shocked immediately the suggestion for the discontinuance of society and fashion journals was placed before them. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has, indeed, fallen on evil days when, offered the alternative between stuff like "The Passing Show", "Tit-Bits", "Novel", "The Humorist" or "Physical Culture" and the fashion journals, it has to accept passively the journals dealing with society scandals, ladies garments, hosiery and toilet requisites. The excuse of those who gravely signified their approval of these fashionable tit-bits was found in the demand from the members. The excuse is a little untworn. Either these members have gone to the wrong library or the library has accepted the wrong members. It should be remembered, moreover, that the Society is receiving a substantial grant from the Government not as a social club but as a learned institution, not for the social small-talk of the members' wives but for the advancement of learning and research. The learned gentlemen who were too timid to express their disapproval of the trash paid a miserable compliment to the scholarship we associate with a name like that of Dr. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. The value of their opinion is, again, not enhanced when they are unable to distinguish between one English daily and another, between politics and prejudice. "We have been doing it" is not a convincing answer for rational men.

Village Re-Organisation.

The Deshbandhu Das Village Reorganisation Scheme is making good progress. We are glad to read in a statement of progress issued by the Committee in Calcutta which is responsible for carrying out the scheme that twenty-one centres have been opened in districts like Faridpur where good many workers have been secured. The Committee has made a good start with night schools, medical relief centres, arbitration boards for settlement of cases and spinning centres. In each of the twenty-one villages where work has begun. In four centres co-operative societies have been started. Here is an activity which ought to find imitation in other parts of India, and we would like to hear of similar work done by Congress organisations in this Presidency, on the scale and with the elaboration of detail attempted by the Bengal Village Re-organisation Committee.

A Statue for Surat

The Surat Municipality is to consider, shortly, the question of providing the city's Victoria Garden with a statue of Dadabhai Naoroji. We hope the proposal will meet with whole-hearted support from the citizens of that ancient city. Dadabhai Naoroji, like most of the great Parsi leaders who have contributed to the nation's fight for freedom, was born and brought up in the part of the country known as the Surat District. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that Surat should claim to honour his memory. The Committee that may be appointed for the memorial will certainly demand, for the purpose, the best efforts in sculpture. May we, therefore, suggest that the only rational method for ensuring these will be to invite open competition from all the sculptors. Such a competition alone will supply the necessary stimulus to Indian art and guarantee a just tribute to the memory of Dadabhai Naoroji.

A Municipal Gazette.

When the late Deshabandhu Das conceived the idea, last year, of starting an organ of the Calcutta Corporation and his able lieutenant, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, gave prompt effect to the idea, fears were entertained by some that the journal might not serve its true purpose and might indirectly carry on political propaganda. The "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" has now been in existence for a year and its first anniversary number contains a number of eulogies from councillors of all parties, from Europeans as well as Indians, all bearing testimony to the excellent work done by the pioneer Municipal journal and its scrupulousness in avoiding politics, narrowly so-called. We would gladly join in these felicitations. The "Gazette" seems to have served the city most usefully in organising its talent and experience in the solution of its civic problems. Besides brief accounts of the important proceedings of the Corporation it contains special articles on municipal topics by the chief officials of the Corporation and others who have made a special study of these topics, a notable feature being the articles on civic reforms in the progressive countries of the West.

LATE QUEEN MOTHER.

THE LAST FAREWELL.

COFFIN REMOVED TO ABBEY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The remains of Queen Alexandra were borne to-day along the frost-bound Sandringham lanes to Wolferton Station whence they were conveyed to London in a special train. Many countryfolk walked miles to join the villagers at Sandringham Park. After a short Service in the Church a procession was formed. His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Prince Olaf of Norway walked behind the coffin. Her Majesty Queen and other Royal ladies following in carriages drawn by horses. Members of the household, the county gentry and tenants and the general public made an imposing procession.

The coffin will remain at Saint James Palace overnight.

The Kings of Norway, Denmark and of Belgians will arrive to-night and attend the funeral to-morrow.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

As, 62 years ago, the Capital greeted its future Queen in snow, so to-day it bade her farewell, fast-falling flakes quickly transforming the streets into gleaming white carpets. The echo of distant guns' farewell salutes reverberated as the flower-laden coffin was removed from the Chapel Royal, full of military honours and borne on a gun-carriage, escorted by King George and the Kings of Norway, Denmark and the Belgians, to the Abbey. The streets were lined with reverent crowds braving the bitterest weather. Many began their cold vigil in the early hours, most of these being poor humble folk. Queen Mary, the Queen of Norway, the Queen of Spain and the Royal Princesses drove direct to the Abbey.—Reuter's Special.

The rear of the cortege was composed of men of the late Queen Mother's own regiments including representatives of the Third Gurkha Rifles.

The King wore the Field-Marshal's uniform and the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Welsh Guards. A party of the King's company of Grenadiers carried the coffin into the Abbey. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It opened with Psalm 23 followed by a lesson and a hymn selected by the King, viz., "Now the Labourers' Task Is Over." After the Lord's Prayer, collects from the burial office and the anthem "Give Her Rest, Oh Christ", the service concluded with the hymn "On the Resurrection Morning", also the King's choice.

After the departure of Their Majesties the coffin remained in the position under a lantern where it will be watched by His Majesty's bodyguards of Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms and Yeomen of the Guard until to-morrow morning when it will be removed to Windsor Castle for a private service. The doors of the Abbey were opened at one this afternoon to enable the public to pay their last respects.—Reuter's Special.

MOURING TO BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Friday again wore a holiday appearance in Bombay city as a mark of respect for her late Majesty Queen Alexandra that day being appointed for the funeral service at Westminster Abbey. The Government, Railway, Municipal and Port Trust and Improvement Trust offices, schools and colleges were closed whilst prayers were offered in the Jewish Synagogue, Hindu Tempies and Parsi Fire Temples. In the evening a service was held at St. Thomas' Cathedral which was very largely attended.

SERVICE AT ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Memory swings back to the time when the Indian Empire shared the grief of the world at the death of King Edward VII, and yesterday, at 6-30 p. m. and at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay demonstrated the grief felt for the loss of his late Majesty's great and gracious consort. Queen Alexandra, the beloved Queen-Mother. Bombay has done its best to let the British Court, and the British people know that there are hearts in this pimple on the Earth's surface which are capable of bleeding for those whose hearts have bled for the well-being and well-doing of the Indian Empire. In return for all the good she did, it was nothing but proper that women of almost all communities in Bombay should have been seen on their knees at the Bombay Cathedral last evening praying for the repose of the soul of the great woman who prayed incessantly for them during her life-time.

St. Thomas's Cathedral was filled to overflowing, and conspicuous among the great and distinguished congregation, were Parsi ladies in deep mourning and Parsi gentlemen in their national mourning spotless white. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson motored to the Cathedral at 6.30 precisely, followed in other cars by the entire Government House Staff. The Hon. Sir Norman McLeod, Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady McLeod appeared previously, and among the other judges of the High Court were Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crump, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Mirza, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha, Mr. Justice Madgavkar, the Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, Mr. R. M. Gaverie, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, the Hon. Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward, the Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, the Hon. Mr. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Dr. Sandilands, Mr. Delves, Chairman, City Improvement Trust, the Persian, Afghan and other Consuls, Sir Arthur and Lady Froom Sir Lawless and Lady Hepper, General Cummins, Commanding the Bombay District, and all officers of the Bombay garrison in Khaki, Naval officers in white, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine Commander Headlam and officers of the Royal Indian Marine; while the Auxiliary Force in Bombay were represented in strength.

While the congregation were "in waiting" Dr. Faulkner played some very solemn music on the Organ, and soon after the procession filed up the aisle, the mournful service began with the Bishop's Funeral Oration.

His Lordship mounting the pulpit made a very moving speech paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Queen Mother.

Then followed the solemn service which was brief but impressive.

The selected psalms and the prayers fitted in with the solemn occasion, and at the end of the service, the Dead March in Saul was played so effectively that many in the Church were visibly affected.

The "Last Post" was finally bugled by the buglers of the Shropshire Regiment stationed at Colaba, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, and "all in authority under the King" having moved out with bowed heads.

AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Rain fell in Calcutta from an early hour this morning and an enormous congregation entered the Cathedral in that downpour at 11-30 for the memorial service to the late Queen Mother. The Viceroy was accompanied by the principal members of his staff, as was Lord Lytton who with Lady Lytton occupied seats in the nave to the right of the Viceregal pew. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and the Judges, members of the Council and representatives of military units and public bodies occupied reserved seats at the east end of the Cathedral on either side of the main aisle. Seats in the North and South galleries were also reserved. Long before the commencement of the service all accomodation was taken up, many people finding no seats on gallery or stairs were standing in the aisles and back of the church. The Viceroy's band opened the service by playing Chopin's funeral march. Thereafter, Archdeacon Godber recited the beginning of the funeral service. A lesson was read from the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Corinthians and special prayers for the repose of the soul of the Queen Mother and a hymn preceded the blessing. The solemn and impressive service was concluded by the playing of the Dead March in Saul.

All Exchange offices and business houses are closed to-day. All places of amusement advertise that they have suspended performances this evening.

Forty-minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William in the morning.—A. P.

ALL OVER INDIA.

Telegrams received from all parts of India report that similar State Memorial Services were held and deep sorrow at the sad demise of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra was expressed everywhere. Government and Municipal offices and educational institutions were closed.

COURT MOURNING.

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued:—

Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, mother of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, Court mourning has been ordered for three months from 20th November, 1925. Half-mourning commencing from 20th January, 1926 when attending Viceregal Court. Ladies will appear in black until 19th January, 1926 and thereafter in half mourning. Officers in uniform will, when attending Viceregal Court, wear a crepe band on left arm throughout period of Court mourning.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S FAST.

TO BREAK ON TUESDAY MORNING.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

In response to our enquiry Mr. Mahadeo Desai wires from Ahmedabad under date 27th instant:—

Gandhiji is fasting for purifying the atmosphere having observed certain irregularities among the children of the school conducted by the Ashram. The fast breaks on Tuesday morning. There is no cause for anxiety.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LABOUR CENSURE MOTION.

REJECTED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Charges against Government for failing during the past three months to propose measures adequately dealing with unemployment were embodied in a vote of censure moved, to-day, by the Labour Opposition.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Government spokesman, declared that the state of trade unquestionably showed that there was a very distinct improvement at present though very dark patches remained.—Reuter.

LABOUR ALLEGATION AGAINST GOVT

Mr. Tom Shaw, mover of the resolution, deplored that Government had toned down the Labour Government's scheme for dealing with electricity transport and Colonial development.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that although the world trade last year was the same as 1913 British export trade had only recovered by 74 per cent. Germany was the only other country in a similar worse position, but she was bound to benefit as a result of the Treaty of Locarno. Japan's trade had more than doubled. Depression in the coal trade throughout Europe and the unemployment of 240,000 here could be attributed to many, who entered while the miners went to war, not leaving the industry on the miners' return.—Reuter's Special.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADES.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland said there was distinct improvement in the cotton and woollen trades and a slight but perceptible one in the iron and steel trades. He expressed the opinion that with big cotton, wheat, rice and other crops there was hopefulness for even the hardest hit shipbuilding trade. He deprecated relief schemes where they were merely palliatives, but exceptions should be made for the specially hard-hit areas. The Civil Research Committee was investigating into the electrical development, and he hoped to get the safeguarding duties passed before Christmas. He referred to the bright prospects of the sugar beet industry for which over two millions sterling were guaranteed. The annual requirements of housing in England were now met, and shortage was being made up, but the position in Scotland was still unfavourable.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald ridiculed the contention that the reimposition of the McKenna duties was followed by greater employment. He declared that contrary was the case.—Reuter's Special.

VOTE OF CENSURE DEFEATED.

LONDON, Nov. 27

The vote of Censure resolution was defeated by 322 votes to 133.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Davidson stated there were 168, effective warships on 31st October 1925 compared with 545 on 31st March 1914.—Reuter.

London.—Banker Sir R. M. Bert James Black has left £535,471.—Reuter's Special.

London Nov. 26.—The Franc in London, on Thursday was 126.93 to the pound.—Reuter's Special.

Lisbon.—The Government has appointed a committee to report immediately on the financial situation of Portuguese Colonies.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—A French air company is studying the possibilities of establishing the Marseilles-Athens service to be linked up with the Paris-Marseilles service which it is hoped will be running in 1926. So the London-Athens service will be possible in 1927 after which Athens to India via Egypt might well be the next step.—Reuter's Special.

Vaudricourt was scratched from Manchester November Handicap at ten yesterday evening.—Reuter's Special.

It is officially announced that Admiral Sir Cecil Burney has retired and Rear-Admiral Sir John de Robeck has been appointed Admiral.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Major-General Sir R. C. Macwatt arrived at Government House, Patna, on Thursday.

A FALSE WAR-CRY.

JAYAKAR-KELKAR CAMPAIGN.

A "RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATIONIST" DISGUSTED.

Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, of Amraoti, who presided over the Satara Provincial Conference in May last, has resigned from the Swarajya Party, being, as he says, disgusted with the present-day fissiparous tendencies in the Party as manifested by the recent activities of the "responsive co-operationists." Interviewed by a Press representative, he said that being a believer in democracy he joined the Swarajya Party. He had been a member of the last local Legislative Council though the Congress had boycotted the same and it would not be impossible for him to be returned to the new Council, though not a member of the Swarajya Party, since his electors had complete confidence in him. He joined the Swarajya Party in the hope that he would contribute to the establishment of democratic rule. His hope, however, was dashed to pieces: he was afraid instead of democracy there was being established an oligarchy of certain tall poppies. So he thought he would keep himself aloof from the Party.

Q.: I don't understand whom and what do you complain against?

A.: Is it not clear to you still? You know Mr. Tambe accepted Government office in clear disobedience of Party rules. We have not had the requisite courage to denounce his treachery in clear language on the other hand, some of our leaders have begun to plead that patriotism means acceptance of such offices and that the Swarajya Party must henceforward accept their doctrine!

Q.: Have you not been a "responsive co-operationist"?

A.: May be; but I am not prepared to trample under foot the oaths and the constitution by which I have chosen to bind myself to a party. Nor will I allow anybody else to do the same. The difference between autocracy and democracy is this: In the latter one has got to decide between right and wrong by the vote of majority keeping aside his own opinion. If the mighty commit an offence and if they are not suitably punished the smaller fry are encouraged to commit blunders, ruining the whole fabric of a party, an institution, may a nation. It cannot be overlooked. If I am to get "responsive co-operation" from out of Tambe's treachery—I don't want it. Our movement must not be polluted by the poison of indiscipline. Otherwise, we are doomed to failure.

Q.: Is not the adoption of "responsive co-operation" necessary now in the interest of the country?

A.: What is this "interest of the country"? How are we helping the country by the introduction of a plank which divides our active leaders, which encourages indiscipline in the Party and which helps self-seeking persons to masquerade as patriots? Moreover, we cannot gain any advantage by accepting Ministerships for the next one year. It is not wise, therefore, to cut our nose. Besides, it will shatter the electors' confidence in us.

Q.: In your opinion the present move is a bit premature, is it not? But, don't you think it imperative that we must mould opinion in the country before the Congress session?

A.: If Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar wanted to launch the present campaign they could have surely consulted their comrades beforehand. In my opinion, just two or three months before the elections would have sufficed for the purpose. No province in the country was gasping for Ministerships for a paltry one year. I am amazed at those who take Tambe as a symptom of a dreadful disease in the Swarajya Party. Mr. Jayakar's jealousy is quite evident, but I cannot fathom Mr. Kelkar. If you speak of the majority in the Congress, well, the Swarajya Party is a separate entity. It is not impossible for the members of the Party to modify their programme as they like. Congress opinion is only a camouflage. Did we care for the Congress before? The real causes of the present agitation are different. Jayakar could not see with equanimity Patel being honoured on his triumph in the Assembly nor could Kelkar tolerate the strong language about him used by Panditji. Tambe's treachery, Mr. Jayakar's jealousy of Mr. Patel and Panditji's admonition of Mr. Kelkar—No, I will never associate myself with an intrigue which is caused by such personal egotism. We must learn to compose our personal differences, let them be amongst the mighty or the lowly. We must not allow politics to be influenced by personal pique.

Q.: Have the Swarajists all along made changes in their programme in conformity with the Party rules and declarations? Moreover, Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar do not ask for acceptance of Ministerships at once?

A.: The Swarajya Party is a live party. I do not object to changes in its programme made by majority vote. Who offers us Ministerships to-day? Perhaps, Mr. Jayakar may be hoping to succeed Sir Maurice Hayward as Home Member. If Tambe could enjoy his Home Membership, Mr. Jayakar too should not have any difficulty in his way. But, I cannot be hoodwinked by the false war-cry of 1926 election.

BRIAND AGAIN?

HERRIOT ABANDONS TASK.

FRENCH CABINET-MAKING.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris (4-55 p.m.).—M. Herriot has abandoned his attempt to form a Cabinet.

(6-45 p.m.)—Senator Sarraut, belonging to the Right Wing of the Radical Party, has been summoned to the Elysee.

(9 p.m.)—M. Briand has agreed to form Cabinet.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—President Doumergues decision to summon M. Briand to the Elysee was taken after consultation with M. De Selves, President of the Senate, and M. Casals, President of the Radical-Socialist group in the Chamber.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS' RESOLVE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—A resolution assed at the Socialist Party meeting declares the Party's readiness, if it takes office, to carry out its financial programme, either alone or in collaboration with the Republican and Democratic parties. But it is impossible to reach an agreement on the financial situation among all Parliamentary representatives of the Left, especially with regard to the question of inflation. On the other hand, the measure of authority and responsibility which the Socialists would enjoy in M. Herriot's combination does not offer sufficient scope to exercise bold and decisive measures which are imperatively demanded. Therefore the Party is unable to cooperate with M. Herriot. Decisive measures mentioned in the resolution refer to the Socialist plan of a capital levy.—Reuter's Special.

THE BEST QUALIFIED MAN.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Paris.—The newspapers are generally gratified at M. Briand's consent to form a Ministry and anticipate a speedy fulfilment of his task, as, according to them, he is the man best qualified to rally the greatest number of Republicans in the two Chambers. The Radicals are furious with the Socialists whom they accuse of smashing the left Cartel.—Reuter's Special.

TELEGRAPHISTS TO GO ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Telegraphists' Associations have issued strike notices in case of all wireless operators on board the British ships and instructed the men not to sign for further voyages pending a settlement of the dispute regarding the conditions of the service including the proposed reduction of wages by twenty-two shillings six pence per month.—Reuter's Special.

CONFERENCE ON IRISH AFFAIRS AT DOWNING ST.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

President Cosgrave and Sir James Craig separately conferred at length with Mr. Baldwin, at Downing Street, this morning.

Mr. Baldwin conferred with both together this afternoon.—Reuter.

NO AGREEMENT YET.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

President Cosgrave and Sir James Craig interviewed Mr. Baldwin to-day after which it was agreed that no statement could be made.

President Cosgrave has left for Dublin. Questioned by a representative of Reuter as to whether he could say any agreement was reached, President Cosgrave replied: "No. I am sorry."—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Associated Press correspondent with the Northern Command Army manoeuvres wiring from Attock Camp says that the main tactical features of the area separating the two opposing forces are the Indus crossings near Attock and the crossing over Haroo in a very broken country round Lawrencepur.—A.P.

Lahore.—The Sessions Judge of Lahore has passed sentence of death on Mahomed Aslam for murdering a Police informer.—A.P.

A Government resolution just issued reviewing the report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1924-25 records signs of activity and progress in every branch particularly in the sphere of primary education.—A. P.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S BREACH OF FAITH.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON GOVT. OF INDIA'S DUTY.

The departure of C. F. Andrews for South Africa, the impending departure of the Government of India deputation and the impending arrival of a deputation to India headed by Dr. Abdur Rahman makes the South African question the question of the hour. For the Indian settlers it is a question of life and death. The Union Government seems to be determined to put an end to Indian existence in South Africa not by straightforward means of forcible expulsion but by the dishonest process of squeezing. The proposed legislation practically deprives them of all the honourable avenues of earning and by so doing it seeks to deprive them of every shred of self-respect. The Union Government will cease to be troubled about the Indian question when they have ceased to be troubled by the presence in their midst of self-respecting and independent Indians and have to deal only with labourers, waiters, cooks and the like. They want a few servants, they do not want equals, fellow farmers or fellow-traders.

The answer therefore returned by the Union Government to the Indian deputation that waited on them is not surprising. They have avowed their determination to proceed with the proposed legislation. They will only consider 'constructive suggestions' in details. They have not made up their minds about a round table conference.

I expect a great deal from Mr. Andrews' presence in South Africa if the settlers show firmness and cohesion among themselves. The Government of India deputation can do much if they have instructions not to yield on fundamentals. No repatriation and no curtailment, at the very least, of rights existing at the time of the settlement of 1914. The proposed legislation is a deprivation of these rights.

Any one who knows anything of the condition of South Africa knows that there is no real active opposition on the part of the mass of the European population to the presence of the Indian settlers. If there was, the overwhelmingly large European population would without legislative aid make it impossible for the Indian settler to remain in South Africa. Nor is the original population of South Africa hostile to the settlers. It is because the general European and Native population is not only not ill-disposed towards the Indian settler but willingly and freely deals with him that he can at all live there. The proposed legislation is an attempt to interfere with the free mercantile intercourse between European and Natives on the one hand and Indians on the other. If therefore the Government of India take up a firm attitude the Union Government's case must fall to pieces. The legitimate fear of being swamped by India's millions having been removed in 1924 the Union Government were in honour bound to grant and guarantee to the resident Indian population full rights of inter-migration, trade and ownership of land. The present is an attempt to go back upon the understanding. I reproduce elsewhere the correspondence embodying the agreement of 1914, for the guidance of the reader.

KENYA INDIANS' FEAR.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWS SULTAN.

(From Our Correspondent)

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 25.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed stated that a great fear existed in Kenya lest the new Immigration Restriction Bill be brought forward next year after the new census figures were received. He was proceeding to South Africa with great anxiety, because everything that happened there would happen in East Africa later on. Therefore, the vital necessity was to prevent the anti-Indian legislation in South Africa.

Questioned concerning his health he stated that he was feeling very tired, but hoped to have strength to carry through the South African duties.

INTERVIEW WITH SULTAN.

Later Mr. Andrews paid his respects to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar who received him with the greatest kindness and said his special desire was that Indians should settle in his territory and feel themselves perfectly free and happy. He wished Mr. Andrews to see him on his return and wished him success in his mission. He sent special greetings to Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and poet Rabindranath.

INDIA'S MONETARY PROBLEMS.

NEED FOR GREATER CREDIT FACILITIES.

HOW TO DEVELOP INTERNAL CAPITAL.

In the course of a lecture on "Indian Banking and Monetary Problems" delivered before the Delhi University on November 27th, Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government of India, said:—

Some perhaps among those present here to-day have read the Report of the External Capital Committee published a couple of months ago. It will be remembered that this Committee was appointed as the outcome of the debates on the Steel Protection Bill in 1924. Its terms of reference directed it "to consider the flow of capital into India from external sources." As is rightly pointed out by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his note of dissent to the Committee's Report—it is called a note of dissent, but it is to a very large extent a strong re-statement of the findings of the rest of the Committee—the main question before the Committee was how to ensure that at least a proportion of the capital in newly established companies may be Indian. Yet, when it came to the presentation of the report the emphasis was not found to be laid on restrictions on external capital, but—and in this matter Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya was in entire agreement with his colleagues—the main finding of the Committee was that "the real solution lies in the development of India's own capital resources." Paragraph 4 of the Committee's recommendations as given in the summary reads as follows:—"India possesses a vast store of dormant capital awaiting development and in order to make this available for investment, banking facilities must be increased and extended. The examination of the various technical measures suggested in the replies with this object is outside the scope of the Committee, but we would emphasise the importance of a co-ordinated survey being undertaken at the earliest opportunity of the whole field of banking in India. This should be followed by a detailed examination by an expert Committee or Committees of the lines along which progress should be effected."

INDIA AS WORLD'S CREDITOR.

The evils of the unproductive use of capital are not confined to the retardation of the economic development of a country. Idle money means idle manhood. Capital newly invested in India's development means the opening of new avenues of employment and will go far to solve the problems of careers for Indian graduates. The new capital required must be mainly India's own capital, if only because the amount that can be safely borrowed from abroad, even if it were forthcoming, is strictly limited in amount. For a century and more India has been accustomed to rely mainly on external capital both for her governmental capital expenditure and for the development of her industrial resources. To some it may sound fantastic in view of this historic habit, to talk of India's not only supplying the whole of her own capital requirements, but also becoming a lender of capital for the development of other countries. Yet, I believe firmly that, given the necessary development of banking and credit facilities and good will and readiness to profit by the counsel and assistance of European businessmen, the time is not very far distant when India will be doing both these things. India would seem by nature to be destined to be a creditor country, if only her people will it so. The changes which have been taking place in this direction in the last quarter of a century are much more significant, I think, than is often realised. Statistics, if they could be satisfactorily obtained, would show that to a very large extent Indian capital has been supplementing and replacing external capital in industrial and commercial undertakings. As noted by the External Capital Committee, Indians now hold a majority of the shares in the Indian jute mill companies, most of which are still under European management, whereas a generation ago nearly the whole of these shares were owned by Europeans. On the 31st March, 1914, just one-third of the total Public Debt of India was in rupee form; to-day more than half of it is in rupee form, in spite of the considerable increase in the total sterling debt that took place during the war and in the years immediately following the war. If during the next 10 years, instead of importing gold and silver bullion which is mainly locked up in an unproductive form, a sum equivalent to what they have spent on the average of recent years on buying bullion were devoted by Indians to buying up the stock and bonds of India's sterling loans, the whole of the external debt of the Government of India would be Indian-owned at the end of that period, and the interest paid to holders of the sterling debt out of the proceeds of Indian production would all be going into the pockets of Indian stockholders. I do not suggest that a transformation as rapid as this is likely to take place or even that so rapid a change is desirable. India's need for additional capital for development purposes, whether by Government or by private initiative, is so great at the present time that it would probably be preferable for the additional capital so made available to be devoted to speeding up internal development, and the process of reducing the sterling debt might well be spread over a longer period. But the point of my observations and the purpose of my address to-day are to emphasise the importance of the services which can be rendered to India by the development of her internal capital resources and of the machinery of investment and banking by which these resources may be drawn out and directed into the right channels.

Sir Basil then proceeded to observe that the first step, as pointed out by the External Capital Committee, is the collection of accurate and up-to-date information as to the progress so far made in the development of banking organisation and credit facilities in India, and a comprehensive survey of the whole field. The field is a very wide one and a surprisingly large area of it does not appear to have been touched in India. The question of banking education also is one of the highest importance if an adequate supply of properly trained Indian bankers is to be forthcoming.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

One large portion of the sphere of banking will come under consideration by the Currency Commission. That Commission will have to deal broadly with the general questions of the Currency system, Exchange, the work of the Exchange Banks, and the methods of financing imports and exports. It will, no doubt, concern itself with the question of seasonal expansion of currency for the purposes of the internal trade, but generally speaking details connected with the financing of the internal trade will not come within its province. It was not possible, said Sir Basil, to draw a clear-cut line of demarcation between the sphere of the Currency Commission and the general question of banking progress in India, as the subject-matters necessarily overlapped, so he avoided the general questions of Exchange and Currency and dealt with questions such as facilities for deposit and investment and the uses to be made of the resources so obtained in the direction of an extension of credit.

BANKING FACILITIES.

The most important requirement for the increase of deposit facilities is the formation of banks in places where there are no banks at present. In view of the recent rapid extension of the Imperial Bank, it will probably be desirable to consolidate the ground gained before advancing much further, but both the Government and the Imperial Bank have continually in mind the question of fresh places at which new branches might be useful. One of the difficulties is of course the lack of trained staff—an important point which must be dealt with under the head of banking education. The Imperial Bank, however, should not and cannot compete in all the branches of banking with other joint-stock banks, and it is almost desirable that the latter should continue to expand as they have been doing. One of the most important functions of the Imperial Bank is to be the bankers' bank for India, linking up to itself and assisting the development of all forms of banking in India from bottom to top. The steady growth of such banks as the Central Bank of India and the Indian Bank, to mention only two among those which might be named, over the last decade would be an instructive study. It is needless to emphasise the need for honesty in a banker and for caution and sound banking methods when dealing with the question of the extension of banking facilities. As experience shows, nothing in the long run can do more harm or do more to retard the spread of banking and investment habits in India than the opening of mushroom banks, dishonestly managed or equipped with inadequate resources or inadequate experience to stand up against the strains and stresses which will inevitably bring an unsound concern to destruction.

Sir Basil then touched upon the questions of banking education, Government control of banks, remittance facilities, clearing house facilities, and the encouragement of the investment habit. He also dwelt on the need of a more definite step in the direction of standardisation of negotiable instruments in India than has hitherto been taken.

In conclusion Sir Basil Blackett said:—The points which I would emphasise are, first, that an increase in the facilities for dealing in money is urgently desirable and may well be expected to lead to a rapid increase in the amount of capital now dormant, which will become available for the many purposes of capital expenditure for which money is required in India, and, secondly, that there are obvious and I am afraid somewhat narrow limits within which alone Government action can contribute to a solution of the problems involved. Our main difficulty to-day is not to find useful avenues for the employment of capital but the limitations on the supply of internal capital. It is no good framing large schemes for lending money or for spending money unless the money is there to be lent. The money is, I believe, in one sense there, but it is not available, as things are in adequate volume because the habit of banking and the habit of investment are not sufficiently widespread in India. If the initiative of private persons in India, stimulated, encouraged and assisted wherever possible by Government action, can make even a proportion of the capital now unproductively used available for productive enterprise, we can look forward with confidence to a very rapid improvement in the general economic condition of India. Once the capital is directed into the right channels, it will of itself seek profitable employment in the promotion of agricultural and industrial prosperity, with far-reaching results on the general standard of living on the prospects of useful employment for University trained men, and on the economic and political progress of India as a whole.—A. P.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

THE PANACEA FOR ALL EVILS!

MR. ANEY'S THREAT TO PANDIT MOTILAL.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. M. S. Aney delivered a lecture on "Responsive Cooperation" at Girgaum on Friday night, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

Mr. Jayakar after introducing the lecturer said a summary of the lecture had been prepared for the English Press which would be given to it after the lecture.

Mr. Aney said clouds had arisen in the political firmament to-day and no doubt they were all anxious to know the reasons why such a thing had happened. While they all regretted the controversy that was raised, he would say that the causes which were responsible for it were very trivial. He, however, had not anticipated the events which subsequently arose out of these trivial incidents, but there must have been some real reasons for them, which were all along hidden under the surface. When Pandit Motilal Nehru informed the public what disciplinary action he was going to take against Mr. Tambe, on his accepting a highly paid office, other people in the Swaraj Party also informed the public their real views on the present situation. But the Panditji spoke some very bitter words against Responsive Cooperation on the ground that members of the Swaraj Party could not work against it while remaining in it. The result of this was that both parties began to air their views publicly, and incidentally told the public all that had happened, since the starting of the Swaraj Party. The speaker then referred to the joint manifesto issued from Juhu, and said it was plain to anybody who had read that manifesto that both Deshbandhu Das and Panditji did intend to deviate from the original programme of the Swaraj Party. If that deviation was a sort of rebellion, the speaker asked whether the Panditji was willing to suffer punishment for that rebellion against the original porgramme. Or was it always right in the case of Panditji and wrong in the case of others? If the Pandit wanted merely silent followers without any right to express their real opinions then he had better take some "coolies" as his colleagues on the Executive Committee of the Party and not men who could think for themselves. If Pandit Nehru had erred, so had Mr. Jayakar and so also had Mr. Sen Gupta! Why then should they take action only against Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar and not others? Why should they at all go back to Cocanada? Why should the Swarajists say one thing and do quite another? It was, therefore, apparent that the Panditji's objection was only against "Responsive Cooperation" and not against anything else. Panditji had lectured in Bombay and the C. P. and most of these lectures had been published in papers, and he would ask his hearers whether there was anything else in them except bitter criticism against Responsive Cooperation, which was called "insidious poison" and "dirty work" by the Pandit? It appeared to him that the Panditji's special *avatar* was for the purpose of demolition of "responsive cooperation."

MR. ANEY'S WARNING TO PANDIT MOTILAL.

He warned the Pandit and his followers to bear well in mind that what Maharashtra, Berar and the C. P. thought to-day, the whole of India thought to-morrow, and they would find that the whole country now followed what the 5 provinces had said long ago. And he would also tell them that in spite of Panditji and his followers the whole country would come round to the views of Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar and himself and he was quite sure that even Panditji would embrace their opinions in a very short time. But to his mind the reason of this unnecessary heat was that Panditji wanted to assure the country that he himself was not a "responsive cooperationist", and that he was not working as such in the Assembly! What had happened at Patna now? There were two departments in the Congress itself now—one was the Spinner's Association which was "reserved department" and the other was political work of the Swaraj Party which was the "transferred department." Panditji was now the supreme leader of the Congress machine, since the Mahatmaji had resigned all his power to the Swaraj Party, and all the present clever manoeuvres of the Panditji were due to his obvious anxiety to keep himself at the head of the Congress machine with the help of the No-changers at the forthcoming Cawnpore Congress, because unless he showed himself to be bitterly opposed to "responsive cooperation" he was not likely to get the necessary votes of the No-changers. That was the real secret of the Panditji's virulent campaign. The No-changers in Maharashtra had no principles to guide them, or anything by which they could stand, unless it was a desire to criticise the "responsive cooperationists."

Panditji had said that on account of his personal dislike for Mr. Patel Mr. Jayakar had objected to his election. But the speaker hoped the public who know Mr. Javakar better would come to the right conclusion in the matter. Panditji had accused Mr. Kelkar that his opposition was due to his desire for the Presidentship of the Assembly. If the Pandit thought himself justified in making unjustified criticism against his opponents, then they too had the right to rebut those criticisms. Mr. Aney then gave the story of the Presidential election, and said the Pandit very much preferred Mr. Kelkar to Mr. Patel as President of the Assembly and it was at his suggestion that Mr. Kelkar stood as a candidate for the election and if any one was disappointed more at Mr. Patel's election, it was not Mr. Kelkar and his friends, but the Panditji himself. (Laughter.). Had it not been for Mr. Kelkar's canvassing, said the speaker, Mr. Patel would not have perhaps succeeded. It was a great shame, therefore, to speak in such a contemptuous way of Mr. Kelkar; it was ungenerous and bad taste. (Cries of "Shame"). The Pandit did not know the real worth and greatness of Mr. Kelkar, the leader of Maharashtra, and the disciple of Mr. Tilak! The Pandit said he did not know what "responsive cooperation" was, but then perhaps he did not know it was followed by the Congress since it was first started. But then what could Panditji know of the Congress, since all his knowledge and experience of that body were confined to the years 1920-1925. "Responsive Cooperation" was first started by Lok. Tilak, although in these days of self-purification and other high sounding things, such diplomacy was not acceptable to many people.

MEANING OF "RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION."

The meaning of "Responsive Cooperation" was that the people would respond according to the measure of response the demands of the Congress received from the Government. What was strange in that demand? The Pandit had clean forgotten all he had said as the President of the 1919 Congress, simply because some things had happened in the meantime. That was perhaps due to Panditji's advancing years. Responsive Cooperation was now revived by the speaker and his friends, because the 1926 elections were looming in the distance. They had worked the principles of the Swaraj Party for the last three years and they had dismally failed to do any good to the people. Therefore they had raised this cry of Responsive Cooperation in order that they might have greater opportunities of serving the country, and they had not the least desire to quarrel either with the Panditji or the Swaraj Party. Their only object was to win the coming elections, for although they had killed diarchy in the C. P. they had not been able to do any good to the people who had sent them into the Councils. What was happening in the C. P. now? The Council sat there only for 4 or 5 days in the year, whereas Government was functioning for the whole of the year? They might reject the budget and other Government demands, but all the same Government was functioning there. Therefore they wanted "Responsive Cooperation" to give effect to the will of the electorate. All they said was that their own men should be at the helm of affairs, so that they could know the innermost secrets of Government and defeat their machinations,—whether they accepted any salary or not for doing that work. If they wanted to assuage the sufferings of the people then the only way to do it was to get all the power into their own hands. If his party had now spoken out it was because the elections were approaching and also because they were attacked by the Pandit. Mr. Tilak's words about "Responsive Cooperation" were true for all time and would always stand there.

Mr. Jayakar said that that night's reception showed whether the doctrine of Responsive Cooperation was being killed by a chilling reception or encouraged by an invigorating reception. He hoped the process of thinking now begun would continue till the next election, and unless they sent men on the ticket of Responsive Cooperation, they need not send anyone there. They were going to Palghar and there Maharashtra would show what it thought about Responsive Cooperation, he said.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

BOYCOTT OF SOCIAL GATHERING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

The chronic state of disaffection against the staff which has prevailed in the Fergusson College, ever since the resignation of Dr. Paranjpe, from the Principalship, came to a head yesterday evening at a meeting of the general body of students presided over by Principal Kanitkar. It was resolved at the meeting in spite of the opposition from the chair, not to celebrate the social gathering of the students this year as well. It was further unanimously decided, as an expression of protest, to boycott all functions arranged by the staff including the College Anniversary fixed for the 30th inst. on which occasion Mr. Joseph Baptista has been invited to address the students. All the students at the meeting took particular care to make it explicit that they were extremely reluctant to forego the valued opportunity of listening to the address from Mr. Baptista, but they were constrained to make that sacrifice as a matter of principle. It is therefore feared that the forthcoming function will prove a fiasco.

Two interesting features of yesterday's debate were the whole-hearted support of lady-students to the boycott resolution and the complete absence of political prejudices. The grievances of the students so far as they could be ascertained amount to a demand for complete freedom in the management of their annual social gatherings.

LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA.

DOMINION STATUS FAVOURED.

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE INTERVIEWED.

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Major Graham Pole, who arrived in Madras this week from England, approached by the Associated Press to give an account of the work done by the British Committee on Indian Affairs of which he is the founder and Secretary, said:

Since the Indian National Congress abolished its London organisation, some of us who were working for India felt that there was no office or organisation to which the members of Parliament or any one interested in India could apply for reliable information on Indian matters, either political or industrial. We established early in 1923 the British Committee on Indian Affairs to continue the work done first by the Home Rule for India League and afterwards by the Indian Parliamentary Committee, of both of which bodies I was the Secretary. The British Committee on Indian Affairs is composed chiefly of members of Parliament, but although we have invited Conservative members, they very seldom attend with the exception of Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck. It is essentially a non-party organisation, as there are quite a number of Liberal members, though the keenest interest is, of course, displayed by the members of the Labour Party. We have very good offices opposite the House of Commons where we endeavour to collect statistics, blue books, newspaper cuttings and information relating to India. We also get press cuttings on India from the British Press. Our chief work is to give information on Indian matters to members of Parliament, the press and organisations interested in India or international questions.

Recently we supplied to the Executive of the Labour Party and also of the Trade Union Congress a memorandum prepared by myself, summarising the Muddiman Report. It was used in the debates on India in both Houses of Parliament in the last session. A summary of the Commonwealth of India Bill was sent to all branches of the Labour Party and over 400 of these passed a resolution in favour of passing the Bill. It was sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of the Labour Party, the Secretary of State for India and the Leader of the Opposition. I may add that both Lord Birkenhead and Earl Winterton obtained from us copies of the speech Mr. C. R. Das delivered at Faridpore, as they were not then available at the India Office. We are often asked for lectures on India for public meetings and debates throughout the country and so far we have been able to meet every one of these requests. Considerable good has been done by meetings, arranged under the auspices of the Committee, of members of the House of Commons and the Lords addressed by Indians visiting England. We have had amongst others Dr. Besant, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Lala Harkishen Lal, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Chamanlal, Munshi Iswar Saran and Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar.

EXPENSE OF RUNNING THE OFFICE.

Asked how India can help to make this work more effective, Major Pole said: The expense of running this office comes to over £1,000 a year. Since we started work in 1916, we have spent in propaganda about £7,000 to £8,000 which we have obtained from friends in England. Within the last two years it has been more difficult to induce contributions, seeing that India apparently takes so little financial interest in the work. I must mention, however, the generous contribution of over £100 this year from the National Liberal Federation through Mr. Chintamani. We had also a donation of £240 last year from that public spirited citizen of Calcutta, Mr. G. D. Birla, and £100 from our joint treasurer, Sir Ali Imam. Unless India undertakes a substantial share of the expense, it will be difficult to continue the work on anything like the present scale. Besides this, we want questions for Parliament on India with the information on which they are based, so that properly informed supplementary questions may be asked. This is a most important part of our work. At present, we have two men whose chief occupation is to go through the Indian papers with this aim in view and also for supplying the British Press with brief articles and paragraphs on India. We are hoping to arrange to have much of this work done in India.

LABOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA.

Answering a question as to the attitude of British Labour towards India, Major Pole drew attention to the resolution passed by over 400 branches of the Labour Party in favour of the Commonwealth of India Bill. Possibly, India has not grasped the significance, he added, of the resolutions in favour of immediate Self-Government to India passed by the Commonwealth Labour Conference in London over which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided, of the Trade Union Congress at Scarborough and of the Labour Party's annual conference at Liverpool. Whatever little differences of opinion and standpoint there may be between the two wings of the Labour Party on other questions, there is absolutely none on the necessity for giving India Dominion status at once.

I have been amused to read the impressions of some recent Indian visitors to England that the Communist element has any weight in the Labour Party and that Mr. MacDonald's influence is weakening. No useful purpose can be served by such grossly misleading statements. It is equally deplorable that party differences in India should be given any prominence in England. The average Englishman does not know enough about India to grasp the fact that the objective of all parties in India is the same. Much of the propaganda done in England by Indians no doubt well-intentioned has tended to play into the hands of the opponents by creating an impression that India is not unanimous. A great deal of harm has been done by representatives of one of the chief parties in India apparently identifying themselves on behalf of their party with the Communists in England. The All-India Trade Union Congress is unfortunately represented in England by the Workers' Welfare League, which is practically a Communist organisation. This, I know, is greatly regretted, by leading members of the British Trade Union movement. If Indians who come over to England would speak for their country and not for their party merely, much more could be done to make India's case better understood and appreciated.

OBJECT OF VISIT TO INDIA.

In conclusion, Major Graham Pole said that the object of his present visit to India was to renew his acquaintance with leaders of the different parties in India. "I shall have to report on industrial and political conditions in India to the International department of the Trade Union Congress and the National Labour Party. In this work I am associated with Mr. B. Shiva Rao, and we hope shortly to undertake a tour through India for this purpose."—A. P.

BRITISH POLICY IN SYRIA.

FEAR OF FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' WARNING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

Maulana Mahommad Kifayatullah, President, Jamiat-ul-Halamai Hind, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"I wish to inform your Excellency the sentiments of a religious section of the Indian Mussalmans which have been created by the British policy regarding the struggle between France and Syria. Indian Mussalmans thought Britain which claims to be the greatest Muslim Empire in the world would not only protest against vandalism and atrocities committed by the French in Syria and Damascus but would also take steps to stop them. But we were greatly disappointed when the British Premier advised the journalists to consider their own difficulties in the Mandated Territories before condemning the French atrocities in Syria. This speech had created doubts regarding the possibility of Franco-British co-operation for trampling down Syria's ambitions for freedom. But now doubts have been changed into certainty by the statement given to Reuter by M. De Journal after conferring with the British ministers. It has clearly shown that French and British Governments are now co-operating under their Mandatory policy against Syria and emphatically draw your Excellency's attention towards the immediate need of informing the British Premier the regretful feeling of Indian Mussalmans who are convinced that Syria's ambition for liberty is its legitimate and natural right and the French attitude is simply despotic and atrocious. Indian Muslims can never tolerate the British interference in Syria and if in spite of this warning Britain co-operates with France in this matter there is the great probability of a strong agitation among them.

DRUSES' RETREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that 300 dead Druses have been left at Rochaya. The Druses are still retreating, plundering and burning villages en route.—Reuter.

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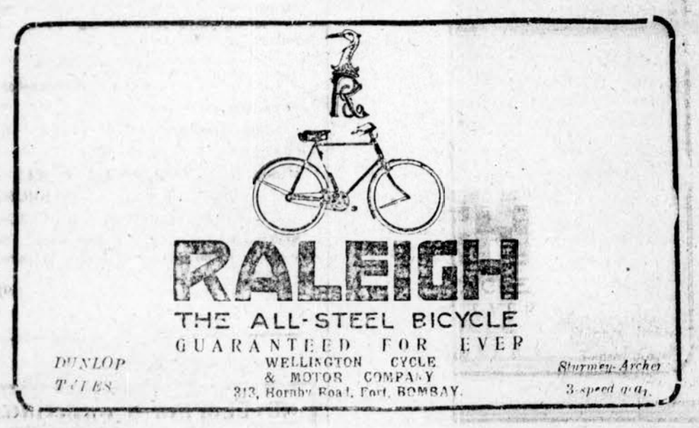

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

LIBERTY OF THOUGHT IN ENGLAND.

MR. BRAILSFORD ON POLITICAL TRIAL.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes as follows in "The New Leader":—

A political trial is a rare event in modern English life, and, when it occures it deserves the close attention of every citizen who values our tradition of liberty. There are two aspects to this Communist case, and on one of them it would be improper to comment. Whether in fact these particular men, all of them or some of them, have committted the offences with which they are charged—that is a question for the Court, and on this issue, until its verdict is pronounced, the rest of us must keep silence. But case of this kind raises much wider issues of constitutional right, questions not of fact, but of principle. The Court alone must decide whether this document or the other is in the legal sense of the word seditious, and whether any, or all of these men were responsible for its publication. But, amid these technical debates, the scope of English liberty will be determined, and that is a matter which concerns us all. An argument has been put forward by the Prosecution, with all the authority of the Government behind it, which limits, rightly or wrongly, the freedom of all British citizens to utter certain opinions. They may be extreme opinions, which we ourselves repudiate, but it is none the less our own liberties which are at stake.

Liberty of thought, as this country has hitherto understood, has meant for us the equal right to uphold either of two disputed opinions. "Unless opinions favourable to democracy and to aristocracy, to property and to equality, to co-operation and to competition....and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life are expressed with equal freedom.....there is no chance of both elements obtaining their due: one scale is sure to go up, and the other down." That is the central argument for freedom of opinion, as John Stuart Mill stated it in his classic book "On Liberty." An opinion which cannot be assailed in debate by its opposite ceases to be a rational conviction. A free society should not only tolerate, but encourage unhampered debate across all the dividing lines of practical policy and doctrine alike. No one would dream to-day of disputing the broad truth of this principle. A Tory may hold his beliefs, as a rational man, only at the price of listening to Socialist assaults upon them. A Christian can defend his creed only by granting toleration to the Agnostic. But if we may ignore the principle which the Government has put forward in this case, this general principle is subject to an important exception. In one vital field of discussion, of two opposite opinions one only is lawful: one only may be maintained. One may safely argue that society can advance to a better organization by peaceful evolution: one dare not argue that at some stage struggle and armed revolt are inevitable. One may survey history and predict that democratic methods will suffice for all future changes: one dare not draw from it the lesson that at some point revolution and dictatorship must play a part. It may be that the second of those two opinions is erroneous, and even harmful. But the consequence of suppressing it carries us much farther. No frank debate, no honest inquiry is henceforth possible. And since we may not hear both sides of the argument, we can none of us entertain a rational opinion at all. We can only acquiesce in a dictated formula.

That, then, is the bigger and more permanent issue in this trial. We are watching an attempt, openly made by a powerful Government, to limit the freedom of opinion in this country. No one who has taken the pains to read the opening statement of Sir Travers Humphreys at Bow Street will charge us with overstatement. He admitted that the Communist Party is "an illegal organisation," for the startling reason that it stands for prohibited opinions. "All persons who disseminated . . . the doctrines which these persons called Communism were liable to be prosecuted for . . . sedition." Nothing could be plainer. The Government has quietly made a claim which a week ago would have seemed to most of us monstrous and impossible: it has declared that in this country certain opinions are unlawful. The prosecution then went on, with all the precision of a Papal index, to define these opinions which no Englishman may lawfully hold.

DANGEROUS OPINION.

Communism is illegal because it involves three things:

(1) The overthrow of the constituted Government of the country and the established forms of government by force.

(2) The creation of antagonism between different classes of His Majesty's subjects—class war.

(3) The seducing from their allegiance the armed forces of the Crown.

The legal mind has seldom presented us with a less scientific definition.

The third point we may dismiss at once: no freedom of thought is at stake here: the man who incites the troops to mutiny commits an overt act: he takes his risk and must face the consequences. The second clause is so vague, that one finds it difficult to treat it seriously. Was Mr. Gladstone guilty of sedition when he sets out to rouse "the masses against the classes"? Were the Limehouse orations seditious, when they "created antagonism" between the landed few and the landless many? Has it suddenly become unlawful to publish the works of Karl Marx? Is there a single Socialist book or pamphlet that drives home the unequal distribution of wealth and power in capitalist societies: which escapes this charge of "creating antagonism between different classes"? Such questions deserve to be asked because they serve to reveal the levity and the intellectual incapacity of this Government, which has taken upon itself to definite English liberty anew. But it is in the first count of this precious definition that we reach the really serious point. Communism is "illegal" because it holds that the present order of society can be changed only by force. That is not in the Government's view an erroneous opinion: the prosecution apparently shares it. The Government proposes to suppress it because it is a dangerous opinion.

The case for the view that any argument for revolution is unlawful looks at first sight like common sense. If a party argues that revolution is one day inevitable, it is sapping the foundations of democratic order. Is it not wise, then, to close its mouth, in the hope that by so doing you will spare yourself the painful necessity, when the inevitable days arrives, of using your aeroplanes and your poison gas against an armed and dangerous foe? The answer, which seems to be conclusive, is that by stopping the mouth of the revolutionary orator you sap the foundations of democratic order in a much more deadly way than the orator himself can do. You make an end of free speech. You must set your police spies to haunt every meeting, and your censors to study every newspaper. You tempt every reactionary lawyer to argue that not only is the direct advocacy of force unlawful but even (as Sir Travers Humphreys has done) that it is illegal to emphasise class antagonisms. No one will believe that your motive is really a horror of bloodshed: it is only too clearly a determination to protect property from its critics. If this policy were pursued to its logical end first against the Communists, and then against the Socialist Left, it would do more in a few months to create the mood of revolution in this country than all the laborious efforts of Moscow.

LIBERTY THREATENED

This is not the first time that British Governments have used the forms of the law to threaten liberty. One thinks of the trial of the Twelve Reformers in 1794, when Pitt and Dundas sought to establish the principle that an attempt to alter the Constitution was an act of treason. Thomas Hardy, Horne Tooke and Thelwall were tried for their lives for the crime of calling a Convention to consider the reform of Parliament and the franchise. It was a time of panic, and yet the London jury stood firm. A more curious case stands out from the history of Victorian days. When Orsini made his unsuccessful attempt to assasinate Louis Napoleon, he had his friends and sympathisers in England. Palmerston introduced a Conspiracy Bill, suffered defeat and fell. The Derby Ministry, which followed, him put Dr. Bernard, Orsini's friend, on his trial for felony but the jury acquitted him in the memorable trial of 1858. And then followed the closest parallel of all. A publisher named Truelove was prosecuted for publishing a pamphlet in which tyrannicide was defended. So determined was public opinion to maintain the liberty of the Press that the charge was ignominously withdrawn. Mill has a notable comment on this case in his book "On Liberty" (footnote to Chapter II) "There ought to exist," he writes, "the fullest liberty of professing and discussing . . . any doctrine, however immoral it may be considered." Some (he goes on) think tyrannicide immoral, while others believe that it is "an act of exalted virtue: and that right or wrong it is not of the nature of assassination, but of civil war. As such, I hold that the instigation to it, in a specific case, may be a proper subject of punishment, but only if an overt act has followed, and at least a probable connection can be established between the act and the instigation." A great tradition lives still in Mill's pages. He would have tolerated even incitements to civil war, provided that no criminal action followed as the immediate consequence. For Mill knew what Mr. Baldwin forgets, that order is despotism and social peace a suffocation, unless they rest on freedom of thought.

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PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED UNOFFICIALLY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. U. P. Master, manager of one of the leading firms in India, Messrs. Pohoomull Brothers, has returned after his long stay in London at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembly. He had taken very keen interest in the Indian Pavilion and had formed an Indian Merchants' Association for the safety and convenience of the Indian exhibitors, of which he was the elected president. During his stay he was called by Captain Baker, the president of the Philadelphia Exposition, with whom he had a long interview as to India's participation in this International Exposition. American people also are showing their keenness to see India in ntheir country. Captain Baker in the beginning was of opinion that the Indian Government would take part officially in this Exposition. With this in mind Mr. Master had an interview with the officials and was informed that the Government might not take part officially but would in some ways encourage Indian merchants participating in it. During these interviews Mr. Master tried to ascertain what steps the American Government would take as far as Indian merchants and merchandise was concerned, but nothing definite resulted.

In the meanwhile two of his friends, Messrs. Gorer and Sassoon, approached him with the information that if they would in conjunction with some of the leading Indian merchants participate in this Exposition and if they were prepared to erect a building of Indian style and nature at their own costs, Captain Baker would arrange to give them a portion of the area at the Exposition free of charge. Immediately a meeting of the Indian exhibitors was called to consider this and to form an advisory committee. Messrs. Gorer, Sassoon, U.P. Master, D. B. Barve and Sing were elected for the Advisory Committee.

The advisory committee held a meeting and drafted a scheme and the following decision was arrived at:

(1) The Indian Section should have about 40,000 square feet area of land to erect a building, and they should soon arrange to acquire it on terms suggested by Captain Baker. (This has been obtained).

(2) General rules and regulations for the Indian Section were drafted.

(3) Sketch for a building of the Indian Section should be made and this should be of Indian style and nature. (This is ready).

(4) It was also decided that out of these five members the first two, Messrs. Gorer and Sassoon, should work in England and Philadelphia; and the rest Messrs. Master, Barve and Sing should carry on the propaganda in India.

In accordance of the above the work has been commenced in England, India and America. Messrs. Gorer and Sassoon were expected to leave for Philadelphia on the 18th instant to settle about the area of the land and to begin the work of the building for the Indian Section.

Mr. Master and Barve (Mr. Sing has not returned to India as yet) have begun their work in India since their arrival and for the present any information in this connection and the application forms for stall, etc., may be obtained from Mr. U. P. Master. His permanent address will be "U.P. Master, Manager, Messrs. Pohoomull Brothers, Apollo Bunder, Bombay."

The Indian States are also invited to take part in this World-wide International Exposition and some Princes have already shown their willingness to avail themselves of the golden opportunity to make a full display of the skill and art in India.

MRS. NAIDU'S SON.

Mr. Osman Sobani has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Muslim Outlook":—

Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd October I find the following lines:—

"Our information is that the youngman, Mrs. Naidu's son, embraced Islam in Bombay partly at the instance of his great friend Mr. Osman Sobani. The writer noticed him in company with Mr. Osman Sobani at the Jamia Millia Islamia at Aligarh and was then told by prominent Khilafatists that the youth was a Musulman and he was certainly attired in Moslem fashion with a Moslem Cap on his head."

I write this to tell you that your information is absolutely incorrect. I have known Randheera Naidu for over ten years but have never tried to influence him in matters religious.

As to your remarks regarding Mr Naidu's costume at Aligarh you seem to be ignorant of the fact that several prominent Hyderabad Hindu gentlemen—Zamindars, Officials and Bankers—are attired in the Moslem fashion and wear the Fez. I need not say any more.—Yours, etc.,

OSMAN SOBANI.

Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay, Nov. 25.

P. S. I have already written to you that I was recently in Hyderabad and when I met Mr. Randheera Naidu, he expressed his surprise at the canard about his alleged conversion to Islam.

O. S.

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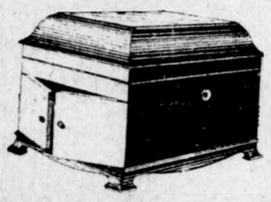
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THE ART OF THE YOUTH.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the oil and water colour section of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised in connection with the Youth Week Celebration in Bombay.

SIR FRANK NEWNES.

Press Photo Bureau.

Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., the well-known English newspaper proprietor who had been to Australia to attend the meeting of the Imperial Press Conference, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with Lady Newnes. Sir Frank is the Chairman of the Publishing House of George Newnes Ltd., Proprietors of the "Standard Magazine" and many other publications. Sir Frank was a member of Parliament 1906 to 1910 and sat as a Liberal Member. He will tour in India before returning to England.

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INDIA AT WEMBLEY

Members of the Indian Merchants' Association, who took a leading part in the Indian Pavilion at Wembley and who propose to organise an Indian section at the International Exposition to be held at Philadelphia next year. (From left to right:) Standing:—Messrs. Ram Narayan, Ghulam Mohd., T. Rewa Chand and S. Din.
Centre:—Messrs. Taj Deen, D. B. Barve (Treasurer), J. J. Singh (Vice President), U. P. Master (President), H. C. Dutt (Secretary), Rahim Bux and I. Sogani.
Sitting:—Messrs. C. P. Hiranandani and N. G. Ranade.

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Miss Laura Diamond, instrumentalist and soubrette, performing at Royal Opera House this week.

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MAULANA AZAD'S APPEAL.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has very considerately sent me a copy of his press message on the Hindu-Muslim question. He is one of the very few men who may be claimed to be sincerely desirous to attain unity. He has asked me to call a meeting of the Working Committee in order to consider the question. I am not doing so before the Congress week at Cawnpore because the annual function is too near to warrant an earlier meeting of the Working Committee. I wish the Committee could discover a solution of the problem. But I must frankly confess that I despair. That is not to say that I despair of a solution altogether. I respair of the Congress discovering and enforcing a solution. Let us not conceal from ourselves the truth that the Congress does not represent the fighters in either camp. Not till those unseen ones who are behind the fighters are under the Congress influence and the newspapers editors who are fomenting dissensions are either converted to the unity doctrine or cease to have any influence, can the Congress do any useful work in the direction of unity. My bitter experience has taught me that they who take the name of unity mean disunion. The atmosphere around us is as false as was the atmosphere in Europe at the time of the last War. The newspapers never told the truth. The representatives of their respective nations had made of lying a fine art. All was fair in war. The old formula of Jehovah thirsting for the blood even of children was revived in all its nakedness. And so it is to-day in what may be called a miniature war between Hindus and Muslims. We may lie and cheat for saving our faiths. This has been said to me not by one mouth but many.

This, however, is no cause for the slightest despair. I know that the demon of disunion is at his last gasp. A lie has no bottom. Disunion is a lie. Even if it is sheer self-interest, it will bring about unity. I had hoped for disinterested unity. But I will welcome a unity based even on mutual interest. Only it will not come in the way suggested by the Maulana Saheb It will come, when it does come, in a way perhaps least expected by us. God is the Master Trickster. He knows how to confound us, frustrate our 'knavish tricks.' He sends death when one least expects it. He sends life when we see no sign of it. Let us admit our abject helplessness, let us own that we are utterly defeated. Out of the dust of our humility will, I feel sure, be built up an impregnable citadel of unity.

I am sorry I am unable to return a more encouraging answer to the Maulana's appeal. Let him take comfort from the fact that I share his desire for union with the same intensity that he will credit himself with. What does it matter if I feel unable to share his faith in his plan of achieving unity? I shall do nothing to hinder it. I shall pray for the success of every sincere effort in that direction. My ceasing to fret does not mean that unity is no longer an article of my creed. Let me redeclare my undying faith in it. For the sake of it I must renounce the privilege of being a maker of the unity that is coming. I have the wisdom to stand aside and wait when my interference can only disturb the wound without healing

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The Bay storm has weakened and has remained almost stationary with its centre near latitude thirteen North, longitude eighty-four East.

The weather is also unsettled in the north-east of the Bay.

Local rain is reported from South-east Madras and South Bengal and a few falls from upper Burma, Assam, Orissa and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Chittagong two inches, Noakhali, Barisal one and a half, Sangor Island three-quarters, Negapatam one and a half, and Cuddalore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in South-east Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION.

SWARAJIST SUCCESS IN BEHAR.

PATNA, Nov. 26.

The counting of votes in the Council of State elections for the three non-Mahomedan seats allotted to this Province was completed this evening. The voting resulted as follows:—

(1) Maharajadhiraj Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga 894 votes.

(2) Anugram Narayan Singh (Swarajist) 667 votes.

(3) Mr. Mahendra Prashad (Swarajist) 676 votes.

(4) Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prashad Singh of Dumraon 610 votes.

(5) Mr. Krishna Singh (Swarajist) 569 votes.

(6) Raja Thakurai Griwar Prashad Narayan Singh 298 votes.

(7) Rai Bahadur Prithwichand Lal 176 votes and

(8) Rai Bahadur Kashinath Singh 52 votes.

The first three candidates were declared to be duly elected.—A.P.

SHRADHANANDA ON KALPATHI SITUATION.

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Swami Shrdhananda, who arrived here to-day, after a long tour in Malabar, interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu" regarding the situation at Kalpathi said that they must continue the agitation till even "Nayadis" were given their human rights. He would formulate a scheme as soon as he returned to Delhi to be worked out by Arya Samajists on West Coast.—A.P.

RAILWAY LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Major Graham Pole, who is now in Madras has wired to the General Secretary of the South Indian Railway Labour Board accepting the invitation to preside over the Railway Labour Conference to be held at Tanjore on 29th November.—A.P.

LOCARNO BILL.

PASSED BY REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Berlin.—The Reichstag, by 276 votes to 559, passed the second reading of the Locarno Bill embodying the acceptance of the Security Pact, arbitration treaties and Germany's entry into the League of Nations after rejecting the amendment by 242 votes to 169. The minority consisted of German Nationals, Communists extreme nationals and some members of the Economic Party.—Reuter.

SIR J. A. BAINES DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The death has occurred of Sir Jervoise Baines.—Reuter's Special.

[Sir Jervoise Athelstane Baines was born in 1847 and belonged to the I.C.S. He was Census Commissioner under the Government of India (1889-93) and was employed at the India Office as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Opium, (1894-95). Among his publications are the Official Reports on Provincial Administration on Indian Census Operations (1881-91) and on the Indian Progress (Parliamentary) 1894.)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Two more members have resigned from the N. C. O. party of the local Municipality. Probably encouraged by this and by the defeat last night of the resolution moved by the N. C. O. party to appoint Mr. Mavlankar, a Swarajist M. L. C., as storekeeper, a municipal councillor of the opposite party has given notice of a resolution to confirm Mr. Bhagat as the chief officer of the Municipality. It will be remembered that this question occasioned considerable heat in the local Municipality some time back when its consideration was postponed *sine die*.—A. P.

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COAL COMPETITION.

PROTECTIVE DUTY URGED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee, Mr. Parkasastha and Mr. Ojah gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day as representatives of the Indian Mining Federation. In their representation before the Board the Federation submitted the following proposals:—

That a protective duty of Rs. 5 a ton be imposed on Natal and Transvaal coal imported into India duty to increse correspondingly with additional indirect bounty granted to South African export coal. That protective duty of Rs. 10 a ton be imposed on all other coal imported into India. That these duties be in force for a period of five years at the end of which the question of their repeal or continuance be examined in the light of the position then confronted by the coal trade. That the board do record a further recommendation for grant of a bounty at the rate of Rs. 3 per ton on Indian coal exported to any foreign port. That the proposed bounty be paid for a period of four years. Witnesses stated that it was no doubt true that output in year 1923 marked some appreciable advance on the level of the previous four years both as regards the entire Indian production generally and that of two principal coal fields.

President: I understand that the price for coal sold at Rangoon and Madras is governed by internal competition—

Witnesses.—There are two factors at work. One is competition between Natal coal and Indian coal; the other is internal competition as between one shipper and another.

Dr. Mathai: What do you think will be the immediate effect of protective duties on Indian coal, say selected Jharia, for first three months?

Witnesses: Indian coal will be able to realise Rs. 21 per ton.

Mr. Ginwala: Do you accept the position that selected Jharias stands best chance in Bombay and Karachi?

Witnesses: No. We do not accept that position for all time. It is so at present owing to foreign competition.—A. P.

PUNJAB JAIL ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE TO BE GIVEN IN PUBLIC.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

The following press communique has been issued:—

The committee appointed by the Punjab Government to enquire into certain matters of jail administration will be glad to receive written statements from gentlemen desirous to give evidence before them. Such statements should be addressed to the President of the Jail Committee, care of the Home Secretary to the Punjab Government, Civil Secretariat, Lahore, and should be submitted before the 7th of December 1925. The committee proposes to invite a few selected gentlemen who have sent written statements to appear before them and give oral evidence. Such evidence will ordinarily be given in public, but the committee are prepared to examine witnesses in private should this course appear to be desirable. The enquiry will be confined to the terms of reference which are indicated by the following questions:—

(1) Are there in your knowledge any un-authorised punishments inflicted in jails in the Punjab; if so, can you give specific instances?

(2) Are you aware of any un-authorised indulgences in the Punjab jails? Give any instances that may be known to you.

(3) What is your opinion as to the state of discipline among staff and inmates of jails?

(4) Do you consider that the present arrangements of supervision of conduct of staff and inmates of jails are adequate and effective? If not can you suggest any improvements?

(5) Generally what proposals can you submit for remedying the existing defects and for putting an end to any malpractices that may prevail?

The committee requests that in all cases gentlemen submitting statements should set forth grounds on which they claim inside knowledge of the jail administration. The value of all communications will be greatly enhanced if specific instances are, so far as possible, included in statements.—A. P.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S PLEA FOR EXTENDING TIME.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Lala Lajpatrai made the following statement, to-day, regarding the appointment of the Jail Committee to enquire into the unauthorised punishments and indulgences in the Punjab jails:

Lala Lajpatrai said: It is to be regretted that the Jail Committee is wholly manned by people who have no experience of prisons. It will take them at least two or three weeks to make themselves acquainted with what the complaints against the Jail administration are and then the time at their disposal for enquiring into the truth of those complaints is very short. We hope the Government will extend the time which they have fixed for enquiry and report by the Committee. Evidence is not easy to collect unless an agency is established for collecting and placing it before the Committee. There are several members of the Legislative Council who have been inside the jails and who know the actual conditions. There are many among the released prisoners who are in a position to throw light. It is hoped that every effort will be made to get at the truth. Otherwise, complaints will continue and the money now spent upon the enquiry will be a waste.—A.P.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., from the first of June, 1926 to the first of December, that year, will be international in character and will demonstrate in graphic manner the progress made in the United States during the past fifty years in education, art, science and industry, in trade and commerce, and in the development of the products of the air, the soil, the mine, the forest and the seas, and it is the desire and the aim that the people of all other nations be invited to contribute evidences of their own progress, to the end that better international understanding and more intimate commercial relationships be engendered.

The President of the United States has invited foreign countries to participate in the Exposition, and a resolution of Congress authorizes a National Commission and Federal participation. Over twenty-one foreign governments have already been favourably advised by their representatives.

Within a day's excursion of Philadelphia there are 20,000,000 people, and within twenty-four hours' ride, approximately one-half of the population of the United States. It is accordingly believed that an estimated attendance of 50,000,000 during the six months of the Exposition is conservative.

Those interested may secure a mimeographed pamphlet containing the rules and regulations applying to exhibitors by communicating with the American Trade Commissioner, 5 and 6, Rustom Building, Churchgate St., Bombay.

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S UNION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Postmen and Menials' Union was held at Hirabaug on the 21st instant under the presidentship of Mr. V. G. Dalvi. Mr. Rogers, Post-Master General, Bombay, and Mr. N. M. Joshi were among those present.

The Secretary presented the report of the Union for the year 1924-25, which was adopted by the meeting. The report showed all-round progress of the Union, and among the principal activities were the holding of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's conference at Poona in December last and the preparation of a statement of minimum demands of postmen which was presented to Government in March last. After the adoption of the report, resolutions were proposed for amending the rules of the Union. Many members took part in the discussion.

The President in his speech gave a short account of his recent interview with the Director-General and expressed his hope that the Government of India would substantially grant the demands put forward by the postmen in March last. Regarding the amalgamation of the Union with the Bombay Postal Association, he said that the present time was not suitable, as some questions have cropped up in which there appear to be some conflicting interests between the clerks and the postmen. He then gave a tribute to Mr. Rogers, the Postmaster-General, whose unfailing sympathy and invariable accessibility proved an asset to the cause of the Union, and thanked him for his presence on the occasion.

WHAT NATIONALIST TURKEY HAS DONE.

The "Pioneer" writes:—

"Westernization in Turkey has already gone far. The Turks of to-day are beginning to play a prominent part in the commercial affairs of their country which used to be more or less monopolised by foreigners. With the reduction of the gigantic Government bureaucracy of former regimes, and the establishment of peace, thousands of men have been forced to take to business. In shipping, banking, in setting up retail trade centres in the provinces, and in the motor trade, for instance, the present generation has shown enterprise, and done much to wipe out the Turkish reputation for ludicrous inefficiency which used to be a by-word in the commercial world. The Government of Mustafa Kemal Pasha has done its utmost to encourage the new tendency towards progressive business. Every public utility company is now compelled by law to maintain a predominant percentage of Turks in its personnel, and everywhere efforts have been made to reduce the foreign element in the commercial community. The fruits of this nationalist policy are already noticeable. A number of purely Turkish banks have been opened, and are doing profitable business. Foreign companies and banks, which have been forced to employ Turks, testify to the splendid progress achieved by their new recruits. There are many illuminating examples of the new spirit of initiative. A Turkish motor agent, who began two years ago with a small roadside shop now displays his cars and agricultural tractors in immense modern premises at Stamboul, and in the backward region of Anatolia another enterprising man has started a school for chauffeurs which produced in a first term of three months nearly seventy competent drivers. The number of educated Turks training for various branches of commerce and engineering is rapidly increasing. Fifty per cent. of the six hundred students in a large American College are Turks, although before the War the Turkish element was practically non-existent."

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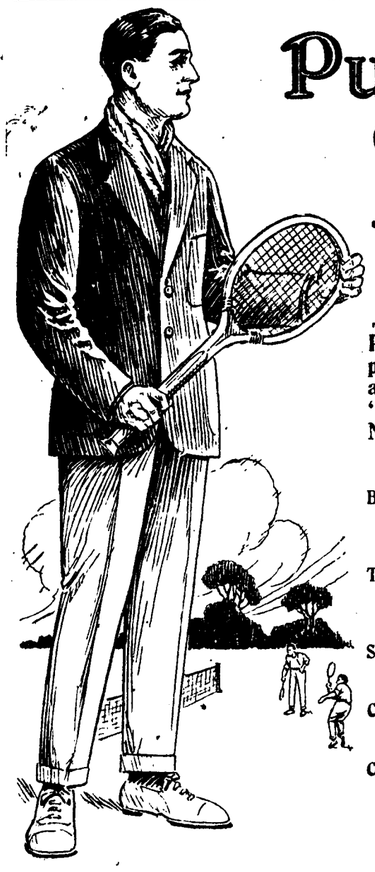

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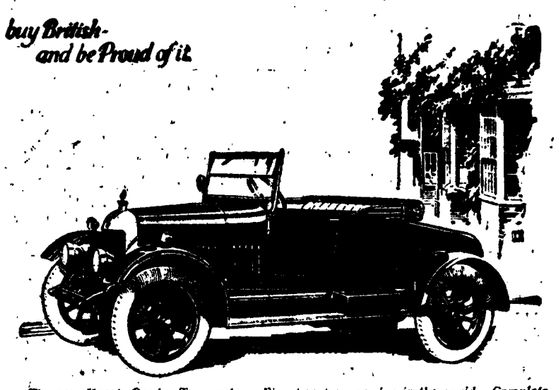

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